RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

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THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XIV NO. 70— BOMBAY TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1926 ONE ANNA

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 6 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
1 Year	Rs. 25	Rs. 30
6 Months	Rs. 12-8	Rs 15
3 Months	Rs. 6-4	Rs. 7-8
1 Month	Rs. 2-2	Rs. 2-8

Subscription to Foreign Countries Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign.
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE

The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

AMICHAND GOVANJI.

THE OLDEST AND MOST POPULAR CONFECTIONER'S DEPOT IN INDIA ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—

Vegetarian Federal Union, 16, Farringdon Street, E. C.

We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.

SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of thread-like round cake) sweetened and fragrant.

HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva (or Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.

No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our sign board and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.

No V. P. P. will receive our attention.

The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LTD.,

ESTABLISHED 1876.

NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.

FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,64,600.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the Widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:

GAJANAND SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1926			
27 Mar	RANCHI ..		16,650
31 „	CHINA† ..		7,952
3 April	NALDERAx ..		15,993
10 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
17 „	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,919
24 „	RANPURA ..		16,585
1 May	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,327
8 „	RAJPUTANA		16,109
15 „	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA ..	11,080
22 „	RAWALPINDI		16,100
29 „	DELTA ..	MOOLTAN ..	20,847
5 June	CHINA ..		7,952
12 „	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
19 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
26 „	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
3rd July	MOREA ..		10,918
10 „	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
17 „	RAJPUTANA		16,500
24 „	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA ..	15,993
31st „	RAWALPINDI		16,619
7 Aug.	RAZMAK ..	RANPURA* ..	16,585
14 „	CHINA ..		7,952
21st „	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
28 „	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
o Terminates voyage at Marseilles. Passengers for London by sea transfer at Marseilles to the "Mantua."
† s.s. China 31st March. Extra steamer at reduced rates:—

SPECIAL SHORT PERIOD FIRST SALOON RETURN TICKETS.

These tickets at reduced rates are available for passengers leaving Bombay on and after 5th June 1926 and arriving in Bombay 24th September 1926, both dates inclusive.

The rates are as follows:—

To London and back by Sea £195
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train across France in both directions. ... £120
To Marseilles and back £100

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1926		
26th Mar.	DOMALA ..	8,441
8th April	MARGHA ..	8,278
29th April	DUMANA ..	8,427
3rd June	GHAKINDA* ..	5,306
17th „	HATIMURA* ..	7,784
1st July	MANORA ..	7,888
22nd „	MERKARA ..	8,285
12th August	MANELA ..	8,303
2nd Sept.	DUMANA ..	8,441

*Cargo vessels only, will not convey Passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
23rd Mar.	MIRZAPORE* ..	China & Japan.
1st Apl.	MOOLTAN ..	Colombo and Australia
9th „	NAGPORE* ..	China & Japan.
22nd June	DELTA .. connecting at Colombo with NARKUNDA ..	Straits, China & Japan. For Australia.

*Will not convey Passengers.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1926		
24th Mar.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi, and P Gulf Ports.
26th „	VARSOVA ..	Busreh via Karachi.
27th „	CHAKLA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
29th „	VITA ..	Karachi & Kathiawar Coast Ports.
31st „	KARAPARA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday Sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

N. Y. K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons	Arrival.	Departure.
Tokushima Maru	S. Kuba ..	5976	8 March	22 Mar.
*Wakasa Maru ..	K. Teramoto	6070	12 „	25 „
xPenang Maru ..	K. Torii	5214	25 „	28 „
Genoa Mara ..	M. Shigy	6785	25 „	8 April
*Sado Maru ..	T. Sonoyama	5898	29 Mar.	11 Apr
xBengal Maru ..	M. Araki	5396	11 April	15
Toyooka Maru ..	J. Tsuji	7098	15 „	29 „
T'amba Maru ..	F. Fujisawa	5845	28 ..	12 May

* Passenger Steamer.
x Proceeds to Karachi.

REVISED PASSAGE FARES.

For	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	Steerage
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore ..	300	200	140	100
Hongkong ..	475	320	215	145
Shanghai ..	530	354	240	160
Kobe ..	600	400	255	176

For particulars please apply to—

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Canada Building, (2nd Floor).
226, Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.
Telephone No. 20279 Telegrams: "YUSEN."

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Commander.	Tons.	Arrival.	Depart.
Tacoma Maru ..	G. Kojima	5,850	14 Mar.	26 Mar.
Vancouver Maru	....	5,864	15 „	27 „
Shinnoh Maru ..	T. Yoshioka	4,900	26 „	8 April
*Indus Maru ..	T. Shimazaki	4,366	28 „	3 „
Celebes Maru ..	H. Gotoh	5,863	29 „	10 „

* Proceeds to Karachi.

For particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
'Phone No. 22150, Telegrams: "SHOSEN."
P. O. Box. No. 855.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

32 Pillars of Strength

to prop up your decaying body

for RUPEE ONE only.

They are the world-renowned

Atank Nigrah Pills.

Particulars from

ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY

JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar.)

Bombay Office: Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR,

Public Accountant.
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

INSURANCE.

THE EAST & WEST INSURANCE CO., LTD.

65, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay

Invites special attention of the Public to their very attractive schemes of Life Insurance under Tables XII, XIII and XIV. Automatic non-forfeiture clause a speciality. Money paid never lost. AGENTS WANTED in unrepresented Districts.

For particulars apply to:—

DALAL & CO.,
Secretaries.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE CO, LTD

LAHORE.

Unprecedented results of the Company's Operations during the five years ended 31st December, 1923.

DECLARATION of a RECORD REVERSIONARY BONUS of Rs. 100 per thousand on all profit participating Policies whether Whole Life or Endowment for 1919-23.

Intermediate Bonus at Rs. 15 per thousand per year on with Profit Policies for current quinquennium.

Prospective Assurers may please communicate without delay with the Head Office or with any of the Branches or Chief Agencies.

K. C. VIDYARTHI,
Manager.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS.

Nederlandsche Handel—Maatschappy.
(Incorporated in Holland.)
Established by Royal Charter 1821.

Fully paid up Capital ..... F 80,000,000
£ 6,666,666
Reserve Funds ..... F 43,196,861
£ 3,599,738

Head Office at AMSTERDAM (Holland).

Agencies at ROTTERDAM & THE HAGUE

Head Agency at BATAVIA.

BRANCHES:

Dutch East Indies:—

Bandjermasin	Macassar	Semarang
Bandoeng	Medan	Sourabaya
Cheribon	Padang	Solo
Djember	Palembang	Tegal
Djocja	Pekalongan	Tjilatjap
Kota Radja	Pontianak	Weltevreden

Straits Settlements:—Singapore, Penang.
British India:—Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon.
Japan:—Kobe.
China:—Hongkong, Shanghai.

London Bankers:—The National Provincial Bank, Ltd.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 100,000. If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10 no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed on terms to be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies the principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.

Every description of Banking, Exchange and Bullion business transacted.

BOMBAY OFFICE:—82, Esplanade Road.

A. P. HOOGENSTEYN,
Actg: Agent.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE LIST.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD BOMBAY NO. 7.

INSURANCE.

1925 ANNUAL REPORT

A Year of Achievement

New Insurance written	Rs.	20,16,83,685
Insurance in Force	„	98,38,85,325
Assets - - - - - -	„	18,44,38,213
Payments to Policyholders	„	1,64,16,935
Dividends to be paid Policyholders in 1926	„	40,49,085

SALIENT FEATURES

Record Volume of New Business
Largest Payments to Policyholders
Increased Dividends to Policyholders
Favourable Mortality
Company continued the practice of investing its funds in Government Bonds, High Class Municipal Debentures and First Mortgages on Improved Real Estate

Write for Copy of Annual Report

THE MANUFACTURERS' LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1887

Bombay Offices:—19/51, Cowasji Patel Street, Fort.

M. KANJI & CO., *General Agents.*

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910:

Dividend declared annually since 1922 at 30 %

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor, Premium Re. 1 or 8 annas per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA. Or to Messrs. B. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Esoof Building, D'Lima Street, Mazagon—Bombay.

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD. (Calcutta,)

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

ASSETS:—Over 70 LAKHS.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexation terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

AGENTS wanted on liberal terms:

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

N. DATTA
Manager,
Bombay Presidency.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

"B. C. P. W." ASVAN— Best Nervine Tonic.

"B. C. P. W." PYREX— Malaria Specific.

MANUFACTURED BY

THE BENGAL CHEMICAL & PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS, Ld

Can be had from all Chemists or from their

SOLE AGENTS:—

THE POPULAR PHARMACY (Regd.)

('Phone No. 40784.)

18, Lamington Road, GRANT ROAD. and at Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department. "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—DOCTOR, L.M. & S., or M.B.B.S., for Pilgrim Steamer. Apply to Box No. 1302, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2908

WANTED.—An experienced CANVASSER having thorough knowledge of the General Market for an Indian Importing House. Only those out of employment should apply enclosing copies of testimonials and stating salary to Box No. 1300, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2902

WANTED.—MEN, everywhere, to earn Rs. 60 weekly at home. Full details and working plan sent for 5 annas stamps. Apply BUSINESS STANDARDS SERVICE BUREAU, 10, Temple Road, Colombo, Ceylon.
A R2911

WANTED—STUDENTS to take advantage of our Unique and Most Rapid POSTAL Course in SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand. Only 12 Easy Lessons. Success Guaranteed. English Degrees and Diplomas are awarded. Latest Speed Record 309 words in one minute. SLOAN-DUPLOYAN Shorthand books always in Stock. Full particulars FREE from Sole Headquarters in India:—THE INDIAN CORRESPONDENCE COLLEGE, Batala (Punjab.)
A R2840

HOUSES FLATS TO LET.

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of the west wing in the Jiji House, Ravelin Street; suitable for Office or Shop. Apply to MANAGING DIRECTOR, The UNIVERSAL TRADING CO., LTD., Hasmet Mahel, Chaupaty.
C R2907

PHOTOGRAPHY

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR.
"Bombay Chronicle"
Wodows St., Fort Bombay.

EDUCATIONAL.

TECHNICAL AND COMMERCIAL TRAINING.—A thorough knowledge of your Profession or Trade is essential to ensure success in your career. We can train you in your spare time and shall send you full particulars of our courses. Apply (stating your profession) to the REGISTRAR, INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOLS OF LONDON, 17, Murzban Road, Fort, Bombay.
M 24391

PROFESSION.

FREE TREATMENT FOR LEPROSY. (Under Special Diet.)

FREE SAMPLE PACKETS OF THE Infallible remedy for Leucoderma or White Leprosy to prove its efficacy and to show that the disease is not incurable as supposed. It never fails. The sample packet will be enough to produce wonders in only one inch spot. Write for it at once per V. P. P. for Ans. 6 to meet the cost of its transmission. Details of infallible remedies for Constipation, Dyspepsia, etc., etc., PANDIT KRIPARAM (Specialist in Leprosy). 8, Nandibagan Lane, Sulkhia (Howrah.)

N. B.—"Leprosy and its Treatment," A guide to cure Leprosy. Price Rs. 2, postage As. 5 Extra.

FOR ASTROLOGY, Palmistry and Phrenology. See Prof. MORESHWAR RAMCHANDRA JOSHI, at Mahamadi Building, Room 5, Sadashiv Street, Girgaon, Bombay. Personally or by Post between 7 and 10 morning and evening.
P R2836

NAV-JIWAN (Registered)—Glory of Ayurvedic Medicines, best tonic, sure cure for Sexual Weakness and other diseases of Genito-Urinary Organs. Once tried always used. Useable in all seasons. Price per Phial Rs. 2/4/0. AGENTS WANTED: RAJVAIDYA G. SHIVLAL, Ayurved Martand, Rawalpindi.
P R2844

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are Published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

WANTED CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS ARE INVITED for the removal of Kachara (Street-Trade and household refuse) and sullage water by motor lorries. Terms and conditions can be seen in Thana Municipal Office during office hours. Tenders on prescribed forms (to be obtained from the Municipal Office) with a deposit of Rs. 200 should reach the undersigned up to SATURDAY, the 27th March, 1926, 5 p.m. This deposit will be returned to unsuccessful tenderers.

RAMCHANDRARAO REDE,
Chief Officer,
City Municipality, Thana.
21-3-26. C26319

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

SAVINGS BANK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent. per annum with effect from the 1st March, 1926, and that the rate of interest on SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS will be reduced to 3 1/2 per cent per annum with effect from the 1st May, 1926.

N. M. MURRAY.
D. S. McCLURE (Offg.)
Managing Governors.
C25003

NOTICE.

THE BOMBAY OFFICE of the MAHARAJA KISHANGARH SOMAYAG MILLS CO. (TRS.) LTD., is CLOSED, all concerned should direct their communications to Registered Office, Kishangarh (Rajputana), in future.

For and on behalf of the Maharaja Kishangarh Somayag Mills Co. (Trs.) Ltd.
D. P. SHROFF,
Manager.
26307

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of 5TH HARBOUR MASTER at the Port of Madras. Candidates for the appointment must supply the following:—

(1) Record of Sea Service.
(2) Copies of testimonials.
(3) Whether married or single.
(4) Age.
(5) Where educated.
(6) Previous record of service as a Pilot or Harbour Master (if any).
(7) A Medical Certificate as to physical fitness for service in India.

Certificates of competency as Master of a Foreign-going ship are essential.

The pay of the appointment is Rs. 775 per mensem with free quarters, rising on a time-scale to Rs. 1,175. The post is pensionable and the leave is broadly governed by the Fundamental Rules.

The successful candidates will be appointed for one year on probation. Applications are to be addressed to the DEPUTY CONSERVATOR OF THE PORT OF MADRAS, Harbour Office, Madras, and must be received not later than 10th April, 1926.

Full particulars regarding conditions of service will be forwarded to likely applicants.

C26320

JODHPUR RAILWAY.

FOR SALE.

OFFERS ARE INVITED for the purchase of the following Plant and Machinery, which were in commission until last month at the Headquarters Locomotive Carriage and Wagon Works of this Railway, and which were removed to make way for modern high production machines. The machines are on view at the Workshops, Jodhpur, and items No. 1 and 2 are in situ and can be given a test in the presence of bona-fide purchasers.

Offers will be received by the undersigned up to 1 p.m. of the 15th April, 1926.

LOT No. DESCRIPTION.

1. SENTINEL AIR COMPRESSOR, with all fittings complete Series D Size No. 3, Makers No. 1488, in excellent working order but without Air Receiver. Capacity 300 Cubic feet.
2. LOCOMOTIVE TYPE BOILER, for above Compressor by Messrs. Richard Garrett, No. 3096. Working pressure 140 lb. per sq. inch. Complete with all mountings, Mechanical Feed Pump, Feed Water Heater, etc.
3. WOOD BAND SAW, with 30in. diameter wheels and 2ft. 5in. Square Table. This machine was damaged in transit here and has been patched and except for this the condition is good.
4. WOOD PLANING MACHINE, Complete with Counter-Shaft, 2 Cutter Type, width of cut 15in., in working order.
5 & 6. TWO WOOD HAND MORTISING MACHINES, Makers T. Robinson, in fair condition, complete except for cutters.
7. WHEEL LATHE 46in., Complete with 2 Slide rests and Counter-Shaft, in complete working order.
8. METAL PLANNING MACHINE by Tangye Bros., Size 7ft. 0in. by 2ft. 0in., complete with tool holder, condition fair.
9. BOLT AND RIVET MAKING MACHINE, Capacity up to 1in. diameter, complete with 50 different shapes and sizes of dies.
10. VERTICAL SLOTTING MACHINE, Stroke 8in., complete with revolving table and counter-shaft, condition fair. Makers Tangye Bros.
11. SHAPING MACHINE, Complete with counter-shaft and Table vice, 8½in. Stroke, Makers Tangye Bros., condition fair.
12. MILLING MACHINE (small) by Carson and Co., complete and in good condition.
13, 14 & 15. THREE VERTICAL DRILLING MACHINES, Single Gear models with a capacity up to 1¼in. diameter, complete and in fairly good condition.
16. VERTICAL HAND DRILLING MACHINE, In working order but requires repairs.
17. VERTICAL DRILLING MACHINE, Complete but requires repairs.
18. VERTICAL DRILLING MACHINE (Large), By Spencer and Co., Capacity up to about 2in., complete with 2 tables and in good working order.
19. PLATE STRAIGHTENING MACHINE, Seven Roller Type, take up to ½in. plates, complete and in good working order, Makers Loudon Bros.
20. METAL TURNING LATHE 6½in. CENTRES, Complete with bell chuck, 2 Jaw chucks and Slide rest by Loudon Bros., in very fair condition.
21. METAL TURNING LATHE 6in. CENTRES, Complete with 15in. independent 4 Jaw chucks, by Tangye Bros., Condition poor.
22. METAL TURNING LATHE 6in. CENTRES, Complete with Slide Rest, Bell Chuck, and 18 Screw cutting Gear wheels, condition very poor.
23. METAL TURNING LATHE 5½in. CENTRES, Complete but condition poor, Makers J. C. W. Lord.

H. G. RAWLINS,
Controller of Stores,
J. Rs. Jodhpur (Rajputana).
Dated 8-3-26. 26246

PUBLIC NOTICES.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

TO LET IN DELHI—One Factory building with big tanks, Offices, Godowns and large number of out-houses with a vast area of compound. The building can be converted into Cinema, can be given on long lease. Rare opportunity, very centrally situated. Apply for particulars: ADISHWAR LAL JAIN, Treasurer, Chandni Chowk, DELHI.
26322

TENDERS.

TENDERS FOR SANITARY FITTINGS.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for (1) Sanitary Fittings, (2) Plumbering Work and (3) Repair Work to be carried at Watson's Hotel Building. Plans are open for inspection at the Office of Messrs. DESAI & BHUTA, Hummam Street, Fort. Copies of tenders can be had at Rs. 2 each from the said Engineer's Office. Tenders must reach the undersigned on or before 27th instant.

Deposit of Rs. 1,000 in Currency Notes will have to be made with each tender. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

P. B. GORADIA,
Agent to His Highness The Maharaja Saheb of Morvi.
Hasmet Mahel, Chaupaty,
Bombay, 19-3-26. R2904

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY & INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of GANPATRAO NARAYANRAO LAUD, retired Minister of Falitana, Rajkot and other Native States, of Bombay Goud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, ... Deceased.

(1) BHALCHANDRA SITARAM SUKTHANKAR, an Attorney of the High Court of Bombay, residing at Malabar Hill, outside the Fort, of Bombay Goud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, (2) DOCTOR PURSHOTTAM RAMCHANDRA PILGAOKAR, a Medical Practitioner, of Bombay Goud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, Brother-in-law of the said Deceased, residing at Sadashiv Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. (3) GULABRAO GANPATRAO LAUD, son of the said deceased, a Merchant of Bombay, Goud Saraswat Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kennedy Bridge, Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay. .....Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this Twelfth day of March in the year of our Lord One Thousand Nine Hundred and twenty-six and in the Sixteenth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

P. B. MALABARI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR,

The 12th day of March, 1926.
Messrs. SUKTHANKAR & GUPTE,
C26327 Petitioners' Attorneys.

TO BACTERIOLOGISTS AND SURGEONS

WE SUPPLY DOUBLE DISTILLED WATER & SALINE SOLUTION

For Intravenous or Rectal Injection in 1 lb. Sterile bottles Re. 1, and in Sterilised Ampoules 13 c. c. for 3 annas. each.

Apply—
S. N. GUNDI,
SANDHURST ROAD WEST, BOMBAY. No. 4
Telegram: GUNDISAN. Telephone No. 42112

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF SALE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SARABAI, widow and administratrix of the estate of Manaseh Samuel Pizarkar of Bombay, Jewish inhabitant has contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office, No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims, and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the buildings standing thereon, situate at Chinch Bunder Road, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 134 square yards or thereabouts bearing Collector's Old No. 433, New No. 2394, Old Survey No. 1/6, New Survey No. (part) 1/3637 and Cadastral Survey No. 2052 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4253 and Street No. 9 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by the Compound Wall of the G.I.P. Railway, on or towards the West by a passage and beyond that by the cattle shed belonging to Shaik Mohorbux Haji Kadarbux, on or towards the North by a passage, and on or towards the South by the property of Balu Ganuji Patel and Laxuman Ganuji Patel.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1926.
ARDESHIR HORMUSJI DINSHAW AND CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
C26324

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913

and

IN THE MATTER OF STEWART JACKS (MOTORS), LTD., in Voluntary Liquidation.

NANABHOY HORMUSJI MOOS ..... Liquidator.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the contributories of the abovenamed Company included in the list of contributories settled by the Liquidator of the abovenamed Company by a certificate under his hand, dated the 5th day of April, 1924, that they are hereby required to pay the sum of Rs. 5 per share being the amount of the final call made by the said Liquidator pursuant to the resolution of the shareholders of the said Company passed at their Meeting held on the 15th day of January, 1925, on or before the 6th day of April, 1926, at the Office of the said Liquidator situate at Alice Building, Hornby Road, within the Fort of Bombay.

NOTICE is hereby also given that an application for an enforcement order to enforce the payment of the said final call as aforesaid and also of the arrears of the sums of money mentioned in the Judge's Order herein, dated the 16th October, 1924, being the amounts due from the said contributories in respect of the calls made upon them previous to the winding up of the Company and in respect of the costs mentioned in the said Judge's Order will be made to the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the High Court, Bombay, on the 8th day of April, 1926. Any contributory of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of such order as aforesaid should appear before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chambers at the time of the hearing of the said application on the aforesaid date in person or by Counsel or Attorney for the purpose.

Dated this 22nd day of March, 1926.
CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
Liquidator's Attorneys.
C26323

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is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years' increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles. Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

FURNITURE SALE ON SUNDAY, THE 28TH INSTANT AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.)

Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Moonim Villa" Narayen Dabholker Road, now known as Lands End Road, Nepean Sea Road, very valuable and handsome made-to-order household furniture of the latest design, sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboards and dumbwaiters, rich glass and crockery, best make platedware, rich carpets, rich Chesterfield and drawing room suite, fancy cabinets, table, ornaments, vases, flower pots, electric fans and lamps, one sweet-tone cottage piano, His Master's Voice cabinet gramophone with a large lot of select records, corner cabinets, large and small writing tables, glass door silver cabinets and book cases, single and double bedsteads, almyrahs, a lot of richly carved blackwood very old furniture, such as chiffoneers, tables, teapoys, palm stands etc., dressing and wash hand tables, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, teapoys, easy chairs reclining sofas, wall and table clocks meatsafes, hatstand, filter utensils, etc., etc.

The surplus furniture of D. E. Sandeman, Esq., and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE AT NO. 129, LAMINGTON ROAD, BYCULLA, OPPOSITE LAL CHIMNEY AT 10-30 A. M. (S. T.)

On SUNDAY, the 28th inst. at 10-30 a.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT and CO., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the above address very valuable and handsome household furniture, such as sliding, dining table, arm and without arm chairs, side-board and dumbwaiters, Chesterfield and drawing room suites, black wood carved furniture and jardineers vases and flower pots, writing tables, silver show cases, glass door book cases, single and double almyrahs, single and double bedsteads, dressing chest of drawers, cloth and gown presses, dressing and wash-hand tables, soil linen baskets, hat stands, easy chairs, teapoys, water filter, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,

MESSRS. BYREN & CO.

107, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

SALE OF SURPLUS DRUGS, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, APPLIANCES, EXCISEABLE DRUGS, CUPBOARDS, & SUNDRY ARTICLES.

Under instructions from the Officer-in-Charge, Government Medical Store Depot, Bombay, Messrs. BYREN & CO., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 12 noon at the Medical Stores Depot, Bellasis Road, Byculla all the surplus Drugs, Instruments, appliances, Exciseable Drugs, Cupboards, Sundry articles, Kegs and tin lined cases, etc., etc.

Goods will be on view 3 days before the sale, and cash will be required at the time of sale.

BYREN & CO.,
Auctioneers.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

GREAT WESTERN BUILDING, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 23rd March, 1926, at 3 p.m. at the premises the materials for removal of the following Buildings:—

Building Street No. 530-B; 531; Case No. 51; Dharavi near G. I. P. Railway, Matunga level crossing.

Building Street No. 662-C; 200 A; Case No. 122; 158 C; Dharavi G. I. P. Railway Crossing Matunga near Tata Electric Power House.

Building Street No. 2284; Case No. 353; Matunga.

MENESSE & Co.,

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AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-NIGHT at 9-30 p. m,

EDDIE GARR

presents

"THE BUNCH OF KEYS"

TO-NIGHT PROGRAMME NO. 4.

From the Victoria Palace Theatre, LONDON.

Booking at ROSE & CO., upto 5-30 p.m. from 7-30 at the Theatre.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

TO-DAY at 6-30 p. m.

TO-MORROW at 10 p. m.

Wm. FOX presents

DUSTIN FARNUM

IN

THE YOSEMITE TRAIL

A Stirring Romance in 5 Acts.

EMPIRE THEATRE

6-15 and 9-45 p. m.

MADAN THEATRES LTD.

presents

The Mightiest Dramatic spectacle of all the ages.

SECOND WEEK'S SUCCESSFUL RUN.

THE TEN COMMANDMENTS

Spectacles of Grandeur—Miracles of Photography—Tragedy and Romance.

IT IS TEACHING THE WORLD HOW TO LOVE !

IT'S THE WORLD'S GREATEST MOTION PICTURE ACHIEVEMENT.

FREE LIST SUSPENDED.

EMPRESS THEATRE

TO-DAY 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.

AN ALL COMIC PROGRAMME

The World's Leading Laughter-makers in a Full Comedy Programme

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

THE PILGRIM

Four Reels of Riotous Laughter

HAROLD LLOYD

IN

"BLISS"

A PATHE COMEDY

AND SEVERAL OTHER COMIC FILMS

CROWN CINEMA

MARBLE THEATRE, Sandhurst Road.

"THE FORTIETH DOOR"

For the first time in India—A complete condensed Drama from a famous Novel

Allene Ray as the Heroine, Aimee, a fascinating French-Mahomedan who escapes from a compulsory marriage and wins the man of her desire.

Also:

"POSTAGE DUE"

A Laughter Comedy—and

"THE EX-KAISER AT DOORN"

The only Film of the Ex-Kaiser in private life. A Picture that will attract the world !

POPULAR PRICES :

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AMUSEMENTS.

"Pity the Poor Bachelors"

Ducking the Fair Sex All Their Lives, and Then, When They Thought Themselves Safe, to Be Forced to Adopt a Handful of Infants

This Is What Happens in

"DADDIES"

The Screen Version of the Famous Belasco Stage Success and Broadway Triumph

featuring

MAE MARSH and HARRY MYERS.

PATHE SUPER GAZETTE Exclusively shown at Royal Opera House.

TIME : 6, 8 & 10 P. M.

PATHE CINEMA Royal Opera House

A WARNER SCREEN CLASSIC.

TO-NIGHT TO-NIGHT

KRISHNA FILM CO'S.

Romantic Production

LOVE IS BLIND

Extra ordinary Love Story

featuring—Miss GULAB & Miss EMILEE

KRISHNA CINEMA

DUBASH THEATRE

See—IMMORTAL HOPE

NEXT WEEK

CINEMA MAJESTIC

Presents This Week

UNITED PICTURES SYNDICATE'S PHOTO-PLAY

UMAJI NAIK

Time and Rates as usual.

Clubwalla & Co.,

44, Bastion Rd., Off Hornby Rd., Fort, BOMBAY.

Famous S. & W. Stoves.

Best and Cheapest to Cook.

"SHANKS"

World Renowned Sanitary Ware, Machinery, "Masterpiece," Elec. Motors, Bath fittings, etc, etc.

The "Ideal" for the home & travelling. Descriptive Catalogue FREE

ANNAPURNA COOKER

The new Model can Cook more Rice & Iddalys

Large Stock can be seen at our Agents at BOMBAY. G. S. RANADE & CO., GIRGAON.

ANNAPURNA COOKER CO

P. O. Basavangudi, (Bangalore City.)

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

March 22.

S S Clan Macindoe, Law, Liverpool.
S S C/ Simla, Parker, Liverpool.
S S C/ New Castle, Brorow, Liverpool.
S S Birkenfels, Bremner, Hamburg.

DEPARTURES.

March 23.

S S Tokushima Maru, Kuba, Kobe.
S S British Rose, Davies, Abadeen.

LOADING.

March 22.

Steamer Garmula for Calcutta.
Steamer Karapra for Durban.
Steamer C/ Kimberley for Hull.
Steamer Snowdon for Hamburg.
Steamer Alave for Jeddah.
Steamer Dara for Jeddah.
Steamer Bamora for Busreh.
Steamer Hoogkerk for Hamburg.
Steamer Halizines for Dunkirk.
Steamer Clan Macindoe for Calicut.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(MONDAY, March 22).

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

1 Assyria, 4929, L'pool, 30/3, Grahams Trading Co.
6 Ct. Simla 5955, Karachi, N F K N & Co.
7 Trevorian, 2845, N F M M & Co.
8 Waksa Maru, 3804, Japan 25/3, W Y Kaisha.
9 Karapara, 3722, Durban 31/3 M M & Co.
11 Ct. Newcastle, 4462, N F N F K N & Co.
12 Lady Curzon, 12, Abadan, N.F., S W and Co.
14 Jalapa 4386 N York, 30/3, Vol. Bros.
15 Domala, 5134, 25/3 M M & C.
15 China, 4173, London, 31/3, M M and Co.
16 Margha, 5091, K'chi, N.F., M M and Co.
17 Breconian, 2577, Genoa, N.F., Grahams.
Cracovia, 4566, Trieste, 1/4, L Triestino.
17 S Pellico, 3330, N F, N F, L Triestino.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Jalapalaka, 2630, Rangoon, N.F., S S N Co.
2 Sigrun, 3180, N.F., N.F., S S N Co.
4 Varsova, 1957, Busrah 26/3 M M ' Co.
4 Vasna, 2043, Busra, 19/3, M M and Co.
6 Janus, 3076, Dubai, 25/3, M M and Co.
8 Dara, 3083, N.F., N.F., T M and Co.
9 Cl. Macindoe, 2975 N F N W J F & Co.
15 Barpeta, 1877, Persian Gulf, 24/3, M M and Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

A Vancouver Maru, 4259, Kobe, 30/3, O S Kaisha.
B & E Tokushima Maru, 4257, Japan, 22/3, N Y Kaisha.
K Ahmedi, 1331, P. Gulf, N.F., S Hasum and Co.
C & B Garmula, 3254 Cal. N F M M & Co.

EXPORTS.

March 22.

S S Assyria for Philadelphia:—64 casks goat skins Buskey and Co.

For Marseilles:—32 cwt A Kernel Bellet G Suchidina & Co.

For Liverpool:—11 bales silk waste Cox & King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 1976 cwt linseed oil cake, The New Mofussil & Co Ltd 20 cases cotton yarn Grahams Trading Co Ltd, 1000 cwt myrabollams J Moolchand & Co, 50 bales wool K Esmail, 39 bales wool M Motilal, 10 bales cotton yarn W H Brady and Co Ltd, 130 bales wool V Oomersey, 20 bales wool The Bombay Co Ltd.

S S City of Kurberley for Leith:—40571 cwt cotton seed, Volkart Bros.

For Middlesbro' Dock:—2500 tons manganese ore James Finlay & Co Ltd.

For Barcelona:—425 bales cotton F. F. Campbell & Co Ltd, 200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd, 650 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Nestlea for Amsterdam:—6 cwt cardamoms R S Tata & Co.

For Antwerp:—12 bales wool Shamjimal, 1500 tons manganese ore American Importing Co., 110 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd, 275 bales cotton The Bombay Co Ltd, 393 bales cotton Volkart Bro..

For Ghent:—440 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd, 330 bales cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Ranchi for London:—6 boxes cotton prints Cox & Shipping Agency Ltd, 5 bales woollen carpets and rugs Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 1 bale fox skins Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 23 bdles lamb skins A Azizullah off, 7 bdles woollen carpets A Azizullah off, 10 cwt cardamoms N C Bhesania & Co., 30 cwt condiments M Poonjiaji & Sons, 1 pot palma rosa oil Volkart Bros, 150 cwt Indian chutney F Nowroji, 7 bdles Fox and cat skins A H Abdul Aziz, 7 bales sheep and got skins K Esmail, 18 bales goat skins A Aboola & Co, 15 bales sheep skins A Abdoola & Co, 28 bales cow hides A Abdoola & Co, 72 cwt condiments D D Framjee & Co, 22 bdles woollen carpets H A Ebrahim off, 3 bdles woollen carpets Army and Navy Co-operative Society Ltd.

For Marseilles:—56 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd, 2000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros.

For Constantinople:—17 bdles woollen carpets H A Ebrahim off.

S S Jalepa for New York:—1 bale woollen carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 12 cwt mourah meal S Bannister and Co Ltd, 196 cwt gum Arabic S Khetsee and Co, 6 bales carpets The American Express Co.

For Boston:—25 bales goat skins Shamjimal

For Philadelphia:—10 cwt mourah meal S Bannister & Co Ltd, 28 bales goat skins Buskey & Co., 50 bales cotton waste V N Joshi.

S S City of Simla for Hull:—4000 cwt cotton seed Volkart Bros, 4000 cwt castor-seed Volkart Bros, 86 cwt byrabolums W Latham & Co. Ltd, 800 cwt castor seed David Sassoon and Co Ltd, 8004 myrabolums P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

For Dunkirk:—220 bales cotton A Khimji and Co, 770 bales cotton F F Campbell and Co. Ltd.

S S Breconian for Genoa:—350 tons old iron wheels K M Nathoo, 50 tons old iron tyres K M Nathoo, 500 tons old iron scrap K M Nathoo, 300 tons old iron plates K M Nathoo.

S S Snowdon for Valenecey:—10000 cwt ground nuts L Dreyfus & Co, 2000 cwt ground nuts Volkart Bros.

For Dunkirk:—2200 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd, 1000 cwt linseed Volkart Bros, 2200 tons manganese ore The Central India Mining Co. Ltd.

S S Dumala for Antwerp:—245 bales hemp W Latham & Co Ltd, 220 bales cotton E Spinner & Co., 63 bales cotton Ralli Bros.

S S Margha for Dunkirk:—205 cwt mustardseed C Jivanlal & Co, 56 bales cotton Japan Cotton Co Ltd.

For Havre:—2093 cwt myrabolums K Megjee, 500 cwt crushed myrabolums K Megjee.

S S Cracovia for Trieste:—250 cwt gum oblibanum Y Moosabhoy, 19 bales grey cotton Twist The David Mills Co Ltd, 385 bales cotton A Khimji & Co, 220 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

For Veniece:—220 bales cotton Goria Ltd, 440 bales cotton Italindia Cotton Co, 495 bales cotton F F Campbell & Co Ltd.

S S Mirzapore for Sanfrancisco:—1 cwt sheep casings Grindlay and Co Ltd.

For Shangai:—2 bdles woollen carpets M A Md Sidiq Kapur.

For Kobe:—500 bales cotton C Damji & Sons, 100 bales cotton G V Lanke.

S S Tacoma Maru for Hongkong:—450 cwt gum oblibanum E S Abdul Karim, 180 cwt fennel seed E S Abdul Karim.

For Kobe:—100 bales cotton H Rambhagat & Co.

S S Waksa Maru for Kobe:—100 bales cotton Ozu Burin & Co Ltd, 500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

For Yokohama:—500 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

S S Vancouver Maru for Kobe:—200 bales cotton Suzaki & Co Ltd.

S S Tokashima Maru for Osaka:—200 bales cotton Japan Cotton T Co Ltd.

IMPORTS.

March 22.

S S City of Kimberley from Liverpool. Agents:—Killick Nixon and Co.

From Liverpool:—17 cases cotton tissues, 99 cases cotton yarn, 105 bales cotton yarn, 212 bales art silk and cotton piece goods, 422 cases art silk and cotton piece goods, 168 cases cottons, 12 bales cottons, 14 bales cotton fents, 13 cases cotton and art silk, 5 cases cotton and art silk piece goods, 20 cases plate and scrape glass, 18 cases window glass, 70 cases cycles and frames & accessories, 32 cases nails, 20 cases water meters, 50 cases screws, 14 cases umbrellas and fittings, 149 cases biscuits, 20 cases toilet soap, 100 cases muriate of ammonia, 18 cases tinned meats, 30 cases glass boxes, 13 cases leather belting, 15 cases steel pins, 42 cases accumalator parts, 30 cases sulphate of copper, 50 cases lead plates, 29 cases bobbins and shuttles, 44 cases looms, 27 cases cigarettes, 12 cases sheets, 600 drums oil varnish, 500 drums caustic soda, 1000 drums bleaching powder, 47 drums silicate of soda, 175 drums disinfecting fluid, 200 drums sulphide of sodium, 11 drums stamping paste, 76 drums chloride of calcium, 2000 D/bags sugar, 200 D/bags rail kegs, 1300 bags soda ash, 400 bags bicarbonate of soda, 86 D/bags rail anchors, 300 bags stuarts kegs, 35 D/bags iron rivets, 1997 boxes tin plates, 1454 boxes common soap, 26 cases common soap, 10 bdles common soap, 63 bdles plain plates, 2893 bdles galvd c. sheets, 25 bdles shovels, 80 bdles yellow metal sheets, 85 bdles galvd p. sheets, 100 bdles springs, 250 bdles fagot steel, 48 loose iron bands, 62 loose iron anchors, 500 pieces C.I. trapes, 220 pieces W.I. pulleys, 590 pieces iron traps, 96 pieces pans, 14 loose weights, 75 rolls wire netting, 26 crates E'ware, 10 crates tiles, 10 casks tiles, 50 cases tiles, 125 cases tiles, 15 bales water proof cloth, 717 bales paper, 13 bales jute canvas, 56 barrels tallow, 100 kegs soda crystal, 14 crates stone ware jars, 10 barrels Turkey red oil, 13 bales picking bands, 13 bales leather boards, 11 pkges tyres, 20 casks tragon, 52 bdles fish plates, 6 kegs grease, 21 drums mineral lubricating oil, 10 casks colour, 10 cases hardware, 20 casks salammoneae, 12 casks steel hose, 10 casks hill tips 10 drums paint, 8 cases motor cars, 7 cases hams and bacon, 12 cases fittings, 7 casks stove hammer.

For Glasgow:—14 cases cotton prints, 151 cases cottons, 10 bales cottons, 25 bales bags, 29 bales paper, 12 cases tannic acid, 1220 cases whisky, 360 cases beer, 30 cases rum, 78 cases wine, 26 cases ale, 175 hhds ale, 30 hhds stout, 35 cases stout, 1955 plates hard spelter, 2845 plates spelter, 50 barrels coal pitch, 1896 pieces iron U.G. pipe, 45 pieces steel tubes, 200 pieces stone ware and jars, 20 stoves, 12 crates stoves, 51 pieces C.I. valves, 19 cases C.I. valves, 781 bdles steel bar ends, 100 bdles galvd c. sheets, 100 bdles tyres, 36 bdles sluice work, 20 pieces sluice work, 27 cases marmatada, 19 cases cotton piece goods, 86 single C.I. connection, 28 cases R.W. gutters and pipe, 12 cases printed books, 9 cases sewing cotton reels and balls.

MEDICAL SERVICES.

Dr. A. K. Menon, in the course of a letter writes:—

It is now recognised on all hands that a single uniform Civil Medical Service will not meet all our requirements and that we want various classes of Medical Servants, qualified to render particular types of work and, in some cases, particular individuals with special qualifications to fill certain places. However, the case for demilitarisation of Civil Medicine or its divorce from the Military I.M.S., is still as strong as it ever was, and is, if anything, only stronger. Much of the work done by the European and Indian I.M.S. officers and others promoted from the inferior service can very well be dispensed with and better arrangements are possible and necessary as regards the rest. I do not think that we want all the administrative medical officers in the districts. All the inspection and administration that they do are quite unnecessary and few of them are competent consultants in one or other branches of medicine. Nor is there need to have Indian District Medical officers for all the districts or even groups. The aim must be to delegate the management of local medical institutions to local bodies which will obviate all this need for inspection. In the interim all the inspection and administration that are desirable could be done by a much smaller number of inspecting medical officers, no more numerous than the Deputy Directors of Public Health, posted to circles larger than the groups of districts.

HONORARY DOCTORS.

Besides a very large proportion of the present unwieldy services could be dispensed with if only we recognised the scope and possibilities of entertaining honoraries in the scheme of medical aid and relief. Adequately paid men have to be employed for what the Islington Commission called the Scientific Chairs in the Medical Colleges for Public Health Appointments, Research and for general medical aid in unattractive stations with little or no scope for private practice. For the Professional Chairs in the Medical Colleges and appointments to the medical staffs of the larger hospitals in the bigger cities and towns eligible honoraries will be forthcoming if the Government adopts a fixed and clear policy with reference to honoraries.

SIND NON-MAHOMEDANS.

INADEQUATE REPRESENTATION.

In a representation to the Governor of Bombay in Council Rao Bahadur Hiranand Khemsing states that in the distribution of the 46 non-Mahomedan seats the province of Sind has been treated very unequally. The city of Sholapur, he points out, with a population of 61,345 souls is given one seat, whereas Hyderabad with a population of 75,952 is not given any at all.

As regards rural constituencies, the basic principle of distribution is the strength of the electorate in each district rather than its population. For instance, the District of Sholapur which has a male population of 338 thousand but has a voting strength of only 13 thousand electors has received only one seat, while Surat with a male population of 253 thousand but a voting strength of 21 thousand electors has received two seats. This principle which has guided Government in alloting seats has however, been altogether lost sight of in the case of Sind. East Sind which has a male population of 253 thousand and a voting strength of 21 thousand, or precisely the same population and the same voting strength as that of Surat, has got one seat only, while Surat has got two seats. In the case of West Sind its voting strength is fully 25 1/2 thousand and yet it has received only one seat. Again, in the Presidency proper, every district has itself received one or more seats. Even the District of Panch Mahals which has only eight thousand electors has been assigned one separate seat. In Sind three or four Districts have been lumped together though each one of them has an average of seven to eight thousand electors. This anomaly says Mr. Khimsingh, ought to be removed, and if the Hindus of Sind are to be treated like the rest of the Hindus of the Presidency, each one of the Sind Districts should have the privilege of returning at least one member.

GOLDEN SMOKES

BRING GOLDEN SMILES.

The pure unadulterated Virginia Tobacco, Golden in colour, Golden in quality, will bring contentment with every smoke and

WILL NOT AFFECT YOUR THROAT

PASSING SHOW

VIRGINIA CIGARETTES

IN PACKETS 10 for 4 ANNAS

MADE IN LONDON

SAVE YOUR COUPONS MARKED "NOT AVAILABLE AFTER JUNE 30th, 1925"—THEY WILL STILL BE ACCEPTED.

IN AIRTIGHT TINS 50 for Rs. 1.4

MADE IN LONDON ENG. BY CARRERAS LTD 136. years reputation for quality

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

Bombay, March 22.

A drop of 12 to 13 points in old crop and 5 to 7 points in new crop in New York futures has been reported to-day. Early the market advanced on short covering but later eased on long liquidation. Liverpool has been reported 3 to 2 points lower.

The United States Census Bureau gives the total Ginnings for the season in running bales as 16,104,000 bales, being equal to 16,086,000 bales of 500 lbs. each. This compares with 13,639,000 bales last year and 10,171,000 bales in the year 1923/24.

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. Agents Messrs. M. and B. Stern have received the following cable from New York:—

"Cotton discounting ginning figures, general sentiment bearish. Spot basis easier. Relative New Crop cheapness should appeal to Spinners and investors."

The New Crop preparations continue satisfactory as a whole, though any untoward incident would soon be magnified. The demand for actual seems poorer and if crop accounts continue favourable, it would not surprise us to see a moderately lower level of prices.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable D/ 20th inst. (10.40 a.m.) from their Liverpool friends Messrs Reynoldsand Gibson:.

"Idle and almost featureless market. Though tone steady, helped by little arbitrage buying spot sales and Manchester reports poor."

In consequence of a small decline in America the Marwari Bazar opened this morning a rupee and a half lower with Broach April May at Rs. 351 1/2. At the opening Commission Houses were buyers and the values improved to Rs. 352. At about this level Shroff were sellers and the market declined to Rs. 348 1/2 and closed at Rs. 349 1/4. July/ August opened at Rs. 350 1/2 and advanced to Rs. 351 1/2 on general buying. On selling by Commission Houses the market eased to Rs. 349 and closed at Rs. 350. At Sewri the Bazar opened at Rs. 347 3/4 for F. G. Broach May and closed quiet but steady at Rs. 350 Commission and Japanese Houses and Shroffs were buyers of Broach May and July.

Fine Oomra March opened at Rs. 321 1/2 and improved to Rs. 322 1/2 on buying by Commission Houses. On selling by Japanese Houses and Offices the market gave way to Rs. 319 1/2 and closed at Rs. 320. Oomra May opened at Rs. 319 1/2 and going up by a rupee dropped to Rs. 317 1/2 on Commission Houses and brokers' selling, and closed at Rs. 318. F. G. Bengal March, May and July were nominally quoted Rs. 258 1/2, Rs. 260 1/2 and Rs. 264 respectively.

Our market for ready cotton remained dull on Saturday and the demand was very poor.

To-day's tenders are as follows:

4000 bales Berar.
100 bales Central/Provinces No. 1.
900 bales Central/Provinces No. 2.
1100 bales Bengal.

6,100 bales Total.

The total tenders uptodate are
23,300 bales Berar.
300 bales Central/Provinces No. 1.
1,500 bales Central/Provinces No. 2.
7,300 bales Bengal.

In all 32,400 bales.

Bombay, March 22.

Bank Telegraphic 1/5 31/32.
Bank Demand 1/6.
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s 1/6 9/32.
Fres. Demand 1002.
American Dollars 274½.
Hongkong Dollars 157.
Shanghai 202.
Japan 124½.
Singapore 157⅝.
Market steady.

COTTON GREEN CLLSING QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay, Marrh 22.
Fully Good Broach April/May	350
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	351
Fully Good Bengal March	258
Fully Good Bengal May	261
Fully Good Bengal July	264
Fine Oomra March	322
Fine Oomra May	318½

SPOT QUOTATIONS.

Description.	Superfine	Fine	F. Good	Good.
M. G. Benal	285	275	263	253
M. G. S. Punjab	281	271	259	249
M. G. Oomra No. 3.	337	327	312	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 1.	372	362	347	
M. G. Central Provinces No. 2.	360	350	335	
M. G. Broach No. 2	375	370	360	350
M. G. Khandesh	320	310	295	
M. G. Mathia		285	275	265

EAST INDIAN COTTON ASSOCIATION.

	Bombay, Marrh 22.
Fully Good Broach April/May	349
Fully Good Broach July/Aug.	350
Fully Good Bengal March	259
Fully Good Bengal May	263
Fully Good Bengal July	266
Fine Oomra March	320
Fine Oomra May	318

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, March 22.

The following are the receipts of cotton pro duce etc., for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 20th March 1926.

Cotton	11,637 Bales.
Wheat	3,690 Cwts.
Linseed	7,471 Cwts.
Rape, etc.	380 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	1,085 Cwts.
Poppyseed	Nil.
Groundnuts	3,423 Cwts.
Castorseed	17,311 Cwts.
Rice	131,060 Cwts.
Myrabollams	709 Cwts.
Cottonseed	4,469 Cwts.
Mowraseed	Nil.
Gram	1,937 Cwts.
Juwar	5,051 Cwts.
Masur	Nil.
Barley	Nil.
Bajri	1,378 Cwts.
Coal	2,403 Tons.

BOMBAY-JAPAN YARN MARKETS.

Daily Quotations

	Bombay March 22.		
Shapurji	No. 6½	0	8 6
Felix	No. 6½	0	8 3
Kilachand	No. 8½	0	8 9
David	No. 10½	0	10 0
Shapurji	No. 10½	0	9 9
Tricumdas	No. 10½	0	10 0
Currimbhoy	No. 12½	0	10 3
Tricumdas	No. 12½	0	10 3
Kilachand	No. 14½	0	10 3
Kilachand	No. 20½	0	11 3
Japan	No. 20	0	13 0
Japan	No. 32	1	1 6
Japan	No. 40	1	3 9
Japan	No. 42½	1	6 0

BRUEL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

EAST INDIAN COTTON.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

BOMBAY Mar. 22

In full-pressed Bales.	26-3-26	Since 1st September This Year.	Last Year.
Khandesh	231	2,75,752	2,46,869
Central India ..	811,	315,007	2,57,245
Barsi and Nagar ..	596	1,75.244	1,61,945
Hyderabad-Gaorani	105	63,803	82,529
Berar	1,267	4,05,646	4,85,172
Central Provinces ..	1505	2.08,287	2.26.279
Total Oomras ..	4,515	14,43,739	14,60,039
Dholera	1391	1,65.424	100,909
N.W. Provinces ..		1,25,443	1,25,041
Rajputana	339	80,485	47,751
Sind-Punjab ..	359	2,20,399	3,23,178
Broach	4,405	251.162	120.459
Coompta & Dharwar	266	23,223	22,419
Westerns-Northerns	362	15,353	22.044
Coconada		1,474	918
Tinnevelly and Cambodia ..		6,914	8,682
Persian		2.220	1.919
American		807	9,048
Egyptian and African		37,740	26,378
Comilla, Burma & other sorts ..		468	3,487
Total	11,637	23,74,851	22,72,27

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

1st Sept. to 18th Mar.

In full-pressed bales	20-3-26	This year	Last year
Europe ..	1,171	3,54,467	3,38,523
Japan & China ..	18,277	12,02,733	10,70806
Coast Ports ..		18,437	12,558
Up-country by Rail. ..		54,645	8,447
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan		74 598	109,215
Total ..	19,456	17,04,880	15,33,549

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH

Bombay, March 22.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay): —

		Rs.	As.	Ps.
KHADI:—				
Textile	Per lb	0	14	0
Century	,,	0	13	0
Jacob	,,	0	13	0
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	13	0
Elphinstone	,,	0	13	0
Bombay Cotton	,,	0	12	6
Jamshed	,,	0	12	6
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34|40 In.—				
Standard	,,	1	3	0
Century	,,	1	2	9
Hindustan	,,	1	3	6
Fazal (Mahal)	,,	1	3	9
Phoenix	,,	1	2	9
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1	3	3
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1	2	0
Kaliamardan	,,	1	2	6
Daud Sahib				
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202|5303:—				
Rachael Mill	Per lb	1	3	3
Hindustan	,,	1	3	3
David Mill	,,	1	3	3
Apollo	,,	1	3	3
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	2	9
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—				
Kohinoor Mill	,,	1	2	0
Swan Finlay	,,	1	2	0
Gold Mohor	,,	1	1	6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 36-42 In.—				
Textile (Hand)	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	6
Century (Bugle)	,,	1	1	0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	1	0	9
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	1	1	6
Sakuntala	,,	1	1	3
Sundari Brand	,,	1	1	3
DHOOTIES 7 8 9 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	3	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	1	0
Century	,,	1	3	6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—				
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	2	6
Century	,,	1	2	6
E. D. Sassoon	,,	1	0	0
1386 Tata	,,	3	8	0
CHECK GREY DRILL by lbs. 5:—				
Bombay Cotton	Per Piece	4	12	0
Jamshed	,,	4	12	0
Century	,,	5	0	0
Pearl Pabaney £5	,,	5	0	0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	5	4	0
BLEACHED CHECK:—				
Kasturchand Mill:—	,,	6	5	0
Bombay United	,,	0	0	0
BLACK CHECK:—				
5800 Sholapur	,,	12	8	0
Textile Mills £3½	,,	3	0	0
GABRUN No. 5124:—				
Pearl Pabaney	,,	9	5	0
Hindustan	,,	9	6	0
E. D. Rachael	,,	8	0	0
SALITA:—				
Century	Per lb.	1	1	0
Textile	,,	1	1	6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1	1	6
STRIPED SADIS Yards 12:—				
777 Kohinoor	Per Piece	2	11	6
777 Crescent	,,	2	11	6
DUKDI Yards 12 13 14:—				
Kanta	Per lb.	1	5	6
Great	,,	1	5	0
Phoenix	,,	1	6	0
CHADDAR KORI CALENDAR:—				
Hindustan	Per Piece	0	0	6
David	,,	1	0	0

LINSEED.

London, March 20.

Linseed Cikcutta Pure Basis Bags—
March/April nominal 16-3/4
April/May buyers 16-3/8
Tone:—Quiet.
Raw Linseed Oil Naked Spot Net
March/April sellers 29/4-1/2
May/August sellers 29/6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay March 22.

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32
Bank's selling D D 1/6
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 9/32
Bank's buying T T 1/6 1/32
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/16

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D Fres 1005.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Fres 1060.
Bank's buying D D Fres. 1045.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T Rs. 124½
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 120¼

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 202

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 157½

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 274½

CROSS RATES—
London—New York Dol. 4.86 1/8.
London—Paris Fres 137/90.
London—Switzerland Fres 25.25
London—Brussels Fres. 121.00.
London—Rome Liras 120.00.
London—Berlin Marks 20.40.

TONE OF EXCHANGE—
Exchange Market steady.

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES.
MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, March 20.

Stockholm 18.13
Oslo 22.61
Amsterdam 12.13
Switzerland 25.25
Belgium 120.12
Athens 358.50
Cuban Sugar March sellers 10/10-1/2

London, March 20.

Exchange on London in Paris 138.00
Exchange on London in Germany 20.42
Exchange on London in Italy 121.07
New York, March 20.
Demand Bills 4.85.75

London, March 19.

Belgium 121.00
Athens 358.00

DISCOUNTS

London, March 20.

Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st 4-1/2
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st 4-3/8
Rentes 5 per cent 12-3/8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 m/st 5-1/4
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 m/st 5-3/4
Rentes 5 per cent. 12-3/8

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay March 22.

3 months 4½ per cent.
6 months 4-3/8 per cent
Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 5 1/4 to 1/2 per cent.
Money 1 month 5¼ per cent.
Money 3 months 5 per cent.
Money 6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.

BULLION

Bombay March 22.

Sovereigns Ready 13/5/6.
Sovereigns Forward 13/5/6.
National Bank Bar gold 21/9/0
Bar gold ready Rs. 21/6/0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21/6/0.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21/7/3.
Bar silver ready Rs. 68/6/0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 68/6/0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 63/8/0.

London, March 20.

Bar gold ready 8 84-11 1/2
Silver ready d. 30/3.
Silver forward d. 30/7.
TONE OF SILVER—
India and China bought. Buyers satisfied. No sellers in the market, hence the rise.

GOLD.

Bombay March 22.

Ready:—21/6/6.
Vaida Chitor—Opening 21/6/3. At 6 p.m. 21/6/3.
Vaida Chitar—Opening 21/7/3. At 6 p.m. 21/7/3.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening As. 1.
Vaida Chitar:, Opening 0/2/6.
Tone:—Market quiet.

SILVER.

Bombar Mar. 22.

Ready:—68/7.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/5. Highest 68/8. At 6 p.m. 68/6.
Vaida Chitar:—Opening 68/7. Highest 68/9. At 6 p.m. 68/9.
Teji Mandi:—
Vaida Chitar:—Opening As. 6.
Vaida Chitar—Opening As. 13.
Tone:—Market quiet.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, March 22.

3½ per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/14.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs 90
5 per sent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 99/4
5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 99/8
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs 102/7.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 103/4.
5 1/2 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1923 Rs. 106/3.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 103/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs 102.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs 105/11.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs 106/4
6 1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/8
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 79/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 79.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 79.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 102
Tone of market: Quiet.

METAL REPORT.

London, March 20.

Tin Block £292-1/4

SHARE MARKET.

Mill shares remained weak during the day. The dullness in yarn has effected the market, it is said that the Bear Operator who has purchased a thousand shares from the agents at a high price, has to deliver in the market and thus to bring a heavy load in the bazar and to cover his short sales at a profit. The above object will be achieved by heavy cost and nothing to gain ultimately.

Generally good-managed mills are working at a fair margin, cloth market is rather dull at present, but some mills have sold their production for two to three months ahead. Raw cotton is at about 350 and cloth is at about Re. 1 to Re. 1-1/16 for Calender Shirting, and yarn of 10½in. is at about ten annas per lb.

Market is likely to have no big fluctuation at present.

There is little risk in buying good mill shares at reduced prices.

We quote: Fazul, Dyeing, Pearl, Century, Central India, Swadeshi, Indore, Simplex, Colaba and New Great.

In cash shares, market is quiet in sympathy with forward shares. Tata 2nd Pref. is dull at 30/12, New India at Rs. 14, Burma Old at 465 and New 133/12, Andhra Valley at 667/8, Tata Power 380, Andhra Pref. at 880.

Imperial Bank changed hands at 1480 and partly paid 387/8. Bank of India at 72/8 and Central at 22/2. Eastern is at nominal 80.

Br. Burma Petrol transacted at Rs. 4/8.

March 22.

LOCAL BANKS Paid up	Rs.	Divid.	Rs
Bank of India.. ..	50	2 ½	72-12 X D
Baroda ..	50	4	72-8 X D
Central Co-operative.	50	7 ½	52
Central	25	1⅛	22 2 X D
Eastern	£ 5	9p.c.	80 8
Imperial	500	40	1480
Imperial Contributory—	*125	10	387 8
Union	7⅛	..	3 6
CEMENTS AND MANGANESE			
Bundi	10	..	9 14
Central India Mining.	10	4 ½	30 8
Indian Cement O. ..	350	..	35
Katni Cemet O. ..	100	..	51 4
Katni Cement D. ..	40	..	170
Punjab Cement O. ..	10	..	2 12
Shivrajpure	10	8—Y	47
RAILWAY COMPANIES.			
Ahmedabad Prantej ..	500	11 p.c.	830 XD
Amritsar Pattis ..	100	10 p.c.	141 XD
Central Province ..	100	7½ p.c.	109
Dhond Baramati ..	100	6 p.c.	88
Guzerat	100	5 p.c.	82 xD
Hoshiarpur Doab ..	100	5 p.c.	84
Larkana	100	5 p.c.	74
Mandra Bhon ..	90	5 p.c.	73
Pachora Jammer ..	100	5 p.c.	73 xD
Sara Sirajgunj ..	100	5 p.c.	85
Sialkot Narowal ..	100	5 p.c.	94
Sind Light	100	5 p.c.	152
Tapti Valley	500	8 p.c.	655
Upper Sind Light ..	100	4 p.c.	68
STEAMER COMPANIES.			
Bombay Steam Navigation O.	250	..	135
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	250	..	210
Scindia Steam ..	30—0—14—0		8 13
ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS			
Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5 p.c.	76
Andhra Valley O. ..	1,000	..	565
Andhra Valley P. ..	1,000	..	580
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2·8	114 6
Bombay Tramways P.	50	7 p.c.	61 8
Karachi Electricity ..	100	6	87-8
Surat Electricity ..	100	..	70
Tata Hydro-Elec. O.	1,000	40	932 8
Tata Hydro-Elec. P.	1,000	7 p.c.	865
Tata Power O. ..	1,000	..	380
Tata Power P. ..	1,000	..	625
PRESS COMPANIES			
Akbari	500	..	250
Fort	475	..	175
Harvey & Sabapathy.	500	20-35	1000
Indian Cotton.. ..	126	20	212 8
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	215
New Berar	500	80	830 xD
New East India ..	1,000	..	1100 xD
New Mofussil P. ..	400	40	555
New Prince of Wales..	500	61	740
Volkart U.P.	500	40	675 xD
MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.			
Alcock Ashdown ..	100	..	127 8
Belapur Co. Ltd. ..	76	..	11
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	7-8	465
B. Burma T. Corporation New	50	5	133 12
Burma Corporation ..	10	0-6	11 4
Bombay Uganda ..	80	4-12	49
British Burma Petroleum	.Sh. 8	0-4 0	4 9 X
Indo-Burma Petroleum	100	..	185
Jost Engineering ..	50	7-8	73 xD
Mckenzie	100	30 p.c.	310
New Union Floor Mills	100	..	35
Pert Canning	1,000	50	640
Sardar Carbonic Gas.	100	..	90
Tata Iron Pref. 1st ..	150	6 p.c.y	107 8
Tata Iron Pref. ..	100	..	31
Tata Iron Defd. ..	30	..	43 12
Tata Iron and Steel Co O.	75	..	15 8
Thacker	50	..	12
Telephone	50	1y	20
INSURANCE COMPANIES.			
Empire of India ..	50	22-8	700
Jupiter	15	..	3 14
New India	25	1y	14 0
Oriental Life	50	30 p.c.	870
Vulcan	10	0-6-0	2 10
MILLS.			
Ahmedabad Advance	100	12	405
Alliance	100	..	40
Apollo	50	..	7 8
Assur Virjee	100	..	3
Berar Manfg.	200	30	256
Bombay Cotton O. ..	500	15	355
Bombay Cotton P. ..	10	5 p.c.	5 2
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25y	896-4
Bombay Industrial ..	100	..	11
Bombay Woollen ..	100	..	70
Bradbury	250	10	380
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c	200
Broach Fince Counts..	250	..	45
Century	100	20y	387 8
Central India O. ..	100	16	490
Central India P. ..	500	5 p.c.	402 8
Ceylon	100	..	55
Colaba Land & Mill.	100	7-8y	127 8
Coorla	100	7y	145
Crescent	100	nil	198 12
Currimbhoy	250	..	375
David	500	..	400
Dawn	250	40	695
Diamond O.	100	..	5
E.D. Sassoon United O.	10	0	0 13 0
Ebrahimbhoy Pabaney	250	nil	265
Edward Sassoon ..	200	nil	160
Elphinstone O. ..	100	..	25
Emperor Edward ..	500	..	295
Fazulbhoy	250	25	868 12
Finlay	100	nil	130
Framjee Petit ..	1,000	..	600
Globe	100	..	27
Gokak	100	5	115
Gold Mohur	100	..	12
Hindoostan	1,000	100	1300
Indian Bleaching, etc.	100	8	186 4
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	200	975
Indore-Malwa United	100	12	387 8
Indian Woollen ..	50	..	2 8
Jamshed O.	250	..	70
Kastoorchand ..	500	..	78-12
Khandesh	1,000	200	2260
Khatan Makanjee ..	100	Nil	115
Kilachand	25	..	4 4
Kohinoor	500	..	975
Lakshmi Cotton ..	1,000	150	5225
Madhor Scindia ..	100	..	34
Madhowji Dharamsi ..	100	..	115
Madras United ..	250	15	425
Maneckjee Petit ..	1,000	100	2050
Mathradas	100	..	205
Meyer Sassoon ..	100	..	95
Morarjee Goculdas ..	1,000	60	2300
New City of Bombay.	100	185	nil
New Great Eastern ..	200	10y	332 8
Osmanshahi (100) ..	75	..	75
Pearl	250	12	507 8
Pheenix	100	nil	430
Planet	100	..	8
Premier	100	.	62 8
Sassoon Cotton ..	100	..	32
Sassoon Silk	500	..	560
Sholapur	1,000	250	7350
Simplex	250	..	146 4
Sir Shapurji Broacha	100	..	50
Standard	500	100	1390
Swadeshi	100	18	487 8
Swan	100	nil	160
Tata Mill O.	500	..	107 8
Vishnu Cotton O. ..	500	90	2025
Vishnu P.	500	35	540
Western India Spng.	1,000	100	700

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS.

Ahmedabad				405
Bombay Cotton				355
Bombay Dyeing	910	893-12	910	896-4
Century	396-4	387-8	398-4	387-8
Central India ..	495	486-4	496	490
Colaba Land				127-8
Crescent				196-4
Edward Sassoon..				165
Fazulbhoy ..	881-4	866-4	881-4	868-12
Finaly				130
Globe				25
Gokak				115
Indian Bleaching				187-8
ndore Malwa				387-8
Kohinoor				975
Madhowjee				111-4
Mathuradas				170
Meyer Sassoon				90
Mysore				112-8
New Great ..	341-4	331-4	341-4	332-8
Pearl	517-8	507-8	517-8	507-8
Pabany				265
Pehoenix..				422 8
Simplex	150	146-4	150	146-4
Swadeshi ..	493-12	485	492-8	487-8
Swan Mills				160
Tata Mill				107-8
MISCELLANEOUS				
Alcock				127-8
Bombay Steam				135
Tram Co., Ord.				114-6
Bundi Cement				9-13
Central India Mining				30-8
ndian Cement				35
Katni Cement Ord.				51-4
Shivarajpur				47
Tata Hydro ..	941-4	928-12	941-4	932-8
Tata Iron & Steel Ord. ..				43-2
Tata Iron & Steel Def.				15-8

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper.

Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

	Bombay, March 22.			
Brass, English	3/4	55	8	0
Brass, English	1	57	0	0
Brass, English	1¼	55	8	0
Brass, English	1½	55	8	0
Brass, English	1¾	55	8	0
Brass, English	2	55	8	0
Brass, German	¾ to 2	53	12	0

COPPER.

	Bombay March 22.			
Copper French	¾ to 2	57	8	0
Copper German	Z	57	0	0
Copper German	1	58	8	0
Copper German	1¼	59	0	0
Copper American	1½	59	8	0
Copper American	1¾	59	8	0
Copper American	2	59	8	0
Japanese Copper Bars		57	0	0
Panchteka joint		25	8	0
Copper English Bars		58	8	0
Brass Bars		40	0	0
Pat Klai		73	0	0
Lead, Country		24	0	0
Lead Rangooni		25	4	0
Koger Brass, Metal 3/4 to 1		51	8	0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1¾, 1 3/4 to 2		51	8	0
German Copper 1½ to 1 3/4 to 2		59	0	0
American Copper 3/4 to 1½		59	8	0
English Copper ¾ to 2		57	4	0

READY APPROXIMATE QUOTATIONS.

	Bombay March 22. Ready.	New. March.
Bengal Superfine M. G.	285	.....
Bengal Fine M G	272	.....
Bengal F G M G	260	258
Sindh/Punjab Fine M G	270	.....
Sindh/Punjab F G M G	260	.....
Punjab/Americans M G	350/80	.....
Wardha/Hingt Fine M G	350/55	.....
Nagpur Fine M G	350/55	.....
Yeotmal Fine M G	325/40	.....
Pulgaon Fine M G	330/40	.....
Arvi Fine M G	330/40	.....
Amraoti Fine M G	310/30	.....
Kahungaon/Akola Fine M G	310/30	324
Mulkapur Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh Fine M.G.	300/10	.....
Khandesh F.G. M.G	.....	.....
Broach Fine M. G.	370	.....
Broach Fully Good M G	360/65	.....
Muthia Fine M.G.	285	.....
Muthia F G M G	270	.....
Dharwar S G.	.....	.....
Coompta M G	375/80	.....
Westerns M.G.	325/40	.....
Westerns H.G.	.....	.....
Miraj M G	375/80	.....
Cambodia M. G	415	.....

'PLEADER STRUCK WITH BROOM.'

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to a brief telegram which appeared in your paper on the 18th instant under the heading "Trifles", I wish to make some explanations which I hope would interest your readers.

Let me in the first instance inform your readers that the incident described by your correspondent with the headline "Pleader struck with broom", etc., is a fact and not a fib. I do not understand the propriety of concealing the name. Even a child in Barsi knows that it was Mr. G. K. Tilak who was the object of that dastardly attack. It is equally well known that he is the leader of the Barsi Bar and an old man of sixty.

That the foremost citizen of the town should be publicly insulted in broad daylight, in one of the thoroughfares of the town does not redound to its credit. It is wonderful to find that the town has not taken the earliest opportunity publicly to condemn and protest against such a heinous incident. It would be a standing shame to the administration of the town if they fail to bring the perpetrators of that shameful incident to book.

For the last three or four years Barsi is seething with Brahmin and non-Brahmin disputes.

What happened on the 16th instant is briefly as follows: That day Mr. Tilak was on his way to Court at about 12 noon. A Mahratta came from behind and threw a broom soiled in dirt in the face of Mr. Tilak. Owing to defective sight Mr. Tilak was unable to see the man nor was there anybody whom he could employ to run after the assailant. He directly went to the District Deputy Collector, who happened to be in the town that day, and brought the incident to his notice. It is learnt that the Deputy Collector has issued instructions to the local police to find out the offender. The local police, however, do not seem to take the matter seriously. The result of their inquiry will soon be available. Meanwhile, I would like to invite the attention of the Hon. sitting member for Sholapur, to this incident and request him to make thorough inquiries in the matter, if necessary.

To-day a man is attacked

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Dr. Jivanji Modi's lecture on ancient Persia's monuments, the "Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall," 6-15 p.m., the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza to preside.

Public meeting under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to protest against the Development Scandal, Gaiety Theatre, 6 p.m.

Bombay Vigilance Association Annual General Meeting, Y.M.C.A. Hall, Wodehouse Road, 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Jhansi Rly. Institute vs B. B. R. A.—Bombay Gymkhana Ground, 5-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY, March 24.

Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.

Aga Khan Tournament—Muslim University (Aligarh) vs. Portuguese Republicans, 5-30 p.m., Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

THURSDAY, March 25.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Kirkee Indian Sports Club vs. Ajmer. 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

Municipal Corporation 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY March 26.

Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Customs "A" vs. Jhansi Rly. Institute or B. B. R. A., 5-30 p.m. Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

SATURDAY, March 27.

Protest against Development Muddle Congress House, Girgaon Back Road, 6 p.m. Mr. B. G. Horniman to preside.

BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held on Thursday, 25th March 1926 at 6-15 p.m (S.T.)

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

The annual Meeting of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Sanitary Institute at Princess Street on Thursday the 25th March at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) The dinner will be at the same place.

LOST SEASON-TICKET.

A lost second class railway season ticket bearing the name of Erach Dinshaw, a student, has been sent to this office by a gentleman who found it near Churni Road station. The ticket will be handed over to the owner if he calls at the "Chronicle" Office between 12 noon and 6 p.m. on any week day.

MR. CHINTAMANI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Bombay Liberal Union, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, of Allahabad will deliver a public lecture to-day (Tuesday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Vanita Vishram Hall Sandhurst Road on "Parties and Methods". Sir Chimanlal Setalvad will preside. All are cordially invited to attend. Seats are reserved for ladies.

DR. ELY'S SERVICES.

A large and enthusiastic audience greeted Dr. James B. Ely at the Monday services in the Hume Memorial Church. All the pastors of the Protestant churches who were present agreed that it was best that the services be continued in this large church. Anyone interested in these services should therefore note that they will continue to be held every day till Friday in the Hume Memorial Church, New Nagpada Road, Byculla at 7-30 a.m. and 6-30 p.m.

BOMBAY SHORTHAND WRITERS' ASSN.

The preliminary meeting of this Association was held at Kennedy House on Sunday last with Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer in the chair. A Provisional Committee consisting of Messrs. K S Ramachandra Iyer, Anant Vishwanath Dighe, M R. Venugopal and A. N. Iyer with Mr. K. S. Ramachandra Iyer as President was appointed to frame the rules and regulations of the Association and to submit them before a general body meeting on or before the 11th April.

JAINS' RIGHTS OVER SHATRUNJAYA.

The following resolution was passed at the special general meeting of the Radhanpur Jain Mandal held on the 21st instant and the same was telegraphed to His Excellency at Delhi and the Hon. Agent to the Governor-General at Rajkot.

That this general meeting of Shri Radhanpur Jain Mandal strongly protest against the attitude of His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Palitana in encroaching upon the vested rights of the Jain community over the Sacred Shatrunjaya Hill and his determination to impose pilgrim tax and beseech the favour of the paramount power to interfere as done in the past to safeguard the interests of the peace-loving loyal Jains of the whole of India and give their sympathetic consideration to the mass memorial submitted by their accredited representatives Seth Anandji Kallianji.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The outward P. and O. Mail Steamer "Mooltan" with Mails from London of 18th instant left Marseilles at 5 a.m. on the 20th instant.

The outward P. and O. Mail steamer "Kaisar I-Hind" with the Mails from London of 11th instant left Aden at 1 p.m. on the 21st instant. In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m. on Friday the 26th instant.

The N Y K Steamer "Toyooka Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of call on the 19th inst. and is due to arrive here on or about the 15th April. S.S. "Sado Maru" left Singapore for Bombay via Colombo on the 19th inst. and is due to arrive here on or about the 29th idem.

The N Y K Steamer "Penang Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 21st inst. and is due to arrive here on Thursday morning the 25th at 7 a.m.

SUICIDE BY OPIUM POISONING

Hafizkhan Bijekhan (30) a Mahomedan merchant residing at Grant Road was removed to J. J. Hospital on Sunday afternoon, suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. He died subsequently. The deceased, it appeared, was not getting on well in business and was heavily in debt. For the past few days he was pressed by his creditors.

At the inquest held by the Coroner the jury returned a verdict of suicide.

A Rangoon message says:—A report has now been received that all slaves in the Hukaing Valley, numbering 3,487 have been released.

A Copenhagen message says:—The Danish Army airman Lieutenant Berschend, who is proceeding to Tokio, arrived to-day at Aleppo from Constantinople. There is no news regarding his companion Lieutenant Botvend. Berschend lost sight of his companion near Eski Shehr. But it is felt there is no cause for anxiety.

TO-DAY'S PROTEST MEETING

DRAFT RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions will be moved at the public meeting to be held under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to-day at 6 p.m.:—

(1) This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay records its severe condemnation of the policy in the matter of Development Department generally and the Back Bay Reclamation in particular pursued by the Government of Bombay in spite of many warnings and protests by citizens and public bodies—a policy which has resulted in losses of crores of rupees and which has mortgaged the progress of the Province for many years to come.

This resolution will be proposed by the Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, seconded by Mr. H. P. Mody, and supported by Messrs. Jamnadas M. Mehta, K. F. Nariman and G. B. Pradhan.

(2) This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay asks the Government to appoint an independent non-official Commission with a majority of representatives of public bodies to enquire into the origin and activities of the Development Department and to apportion the relative blame and responsibility for failure of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and to suggest what steps should be taken with regard to the prosecution of the scheme or otherwise so as to minimise the loss as far as possible.

This resolution will be proposed by Sir Dinshaw M. Petit, seconded by Mr. M. R. Jayakar and supported by Messrs. R. G. Pradhan, G. B. Trivedi, Husseinbhoy A. Lalji and Mavji Govindji Sheth.

(3) This public meeting of the citizens of Bombay authorises the President to send these resolutions to the Government of Bombay, and a copy of the same to the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India.

This resolution will be proposed by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, seconded by Rao Saheb Dadubhai Desai, and supported by Mr. Begraj Gupta.

(4) Vote of thanks to the President.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S SYMPATHY.

The Board of Directors of the Marwadi Chamber of Commerce, Ltd., Bombay have through an urgent circular unanimously passed a resolution sympathising with the objects of to-day's meeting and have requested the members of the Chamber to attend the said meeting.

ANOTHER PROTEST MEETING

TO BE HELD NEXT SATURDAY.

Under the auspices of the Provincial Congress Committee, the Parsi Rajkeya Sabha, the Swaraj Sabha, the Swaraj Party, the Khilafat Committee, the Mazdiyasni Mandal, the Rathestar Mandal and the Rashtriya Stree Sabha, there will be a public meeting at the Congress House (Girgaum Back Road) on Saturday the 27th instant) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) to protest against the policy of Government with regard to the Development and Backbay Reclamation Scheme. Mr. B. G. Horniman will preside.

DR. JIVANJI MODI'S LECTURE.

Under the auspices of the Young Men's Parsee Association Shams-ul-ulema Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Mody will deliver a lecture on "A Visit to some monuments of ancient and Persia and History as read upon these monuments" to-day (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall,, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Mirza will preside. The lecture is open to the public, and all are cordially invited to attend.

INDIAN SEAMEN'S UNION.

An extraordinary general meeting of the members of the above Union was held in its Hall, Keshowjee Building, Carnac Bunder, last Sunday when more than 400 members were present. The following report of the meeting has been sent to us for publication by the authorities of the Union:—

Mr. J. J. Athaide, President of the Union presided. He in his address informed the members that at present the Union suffered from the persistent opposition of the shipping brokers and some malcontents. He stated that the Union had the full support of about 12,000 seamen and over 300 clubs, who are determined to maintain the Union at all cost and sacrifice as could be proved from the meetings held in the past, as also the present crowded meeting which consisted of the representatives of almost all clubs. He said that if members were true to themselves and to the Union, nothing could stand against it. He exhorted the members to stand by the Union.

The following is the purport of the resolutions which were then duly passed unanimously:—

It condemned the action "of a handful of malcontents in starting another Union with the probable help of the shipping brokers and requested all seamen not to render any help to the new-fledged Union."

Another resolution was "to request Government and the Union's representative, Mr. Daud, to abolish shipping brokers' who were not only believed to be unnecessary to shipping trade, but were responsible for grave abuses as declared by the Government Commission of 1920, and thus in acting prejudicially against the shipping labour."

The meeting also resolved "to hold all Managers of Clubs responsible to the observance of the Union rules. It laid down that the policy of the Union was to act in co-operation with the shipping Companies and Government.

Lastly, the meeting passed a resolution placing its "full confidence with the President of the Union who had worked wholeheartedly for the welfare of the Union and served their best interests" and thus confirmed the resolutions of the previous annual general meetings giving full discretionary powers in the management and finances of the Union."

A vote of thanks to the President was carried amidst acclamation.

NOWROZ JASHAN.

CELEBRATIONS IN BOMBAY.

Jamshedi Nowroz which fell on Sunday last was celebrated by Bombay Parsis with their characteristic religious fervour and gaiety. In the morning hundreds of devout Zoroastrians, young and old, visited the Parsi fire-temples and offered prayers to the Almighty.

At the Esplanade Maidan a pandal was erected, where a few hundreds of Parsi ladies and gentlemen and children gathered together to participate in the functions announced by Mr. Boman S. Banaji. His idea—a praiseworthy one—was to bring together thousands of his co-religionists under one common platform on that happy day in order to promote unity and brotherly feeling among the members of the community, and to form an imposing procession of the type that was taking place in ancient Iran. Thanks to the carping criticism of some fanatics who neither would do such functions themselves nor would they allow others to do them the gathering did not boast of thousands of participants. However, great enthusiasm prevailed among the few hundreds who were present. The procession was formed, and an interesting programme of speeches and sports was gone through. The physical feats of "the Parsee Hercules," Prof. E. Kapadia held the gathering spell-bound. Several speakers then addressed the gathering on the importance of celebrating the Parsi national day including Mr. Banaji. This good beginning may be poor, but Mr. Banaji is not the man to be cowed down by criticism or opposition, and sober-minded persons were saying that in the next year he will exert his utmost making preparation ahead in order to make it a huge success.

In the afternoon on Sunday a veriety entertainment was given under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal and presided over by Mr. K. Ghasvalla at the Framji Cowasji Hall at Dhobi Talao. A good programme, including the screening of a comedy, fine selection of Indian music, recitation, dialogues, and physical feats, was successfully gone through.

On Monday, another meeting was held at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall, Fort, under the auspices of the Anjuman-e-Muwadat (the "Society of Friends"), to celebrate the Nowroz, and the meeting offered thanksgiving in connection with the new regime in Persia.

On Saturday, in celebration of Jamshedi Nowroz a gathering of children was held at the Sir C. Jehangir Hall, under the auspices of the Rathestar Mandal when about 125 children participated in sports and prizes were distributed. Mrs. Hirabai A. Tata presided over the function.

PARSIS AND PERSIA.

While the other communities talk nationalism and act communalism, the Parsis of Bombay seem consciously or otherwise to act the cosmopolitan without having convened any special meetings or passed any definite resolutions thereon. The Iran League has inaugurated the movement in associating Musalmans in its celebrations and set an example which appears to be followed with commendable emulation by other bodies. Last Sunday the Cawasji Jehangir Hall witnessed the Nowroz celebration under the presidentship of Mr. Freedon Dadachanji.

The first speaker was Prof. A. M. Maulavi of the Karnatak College, Dharwar, who recited and explained a special Kasida composed by himself in appreciation of the Nowroz festival and the innate generous instincts of the Parsi community. He was followed by Mr. Yezdi who gave a Persian recitation of the "Shahanameh" which was translated to the audience into Gujarati by Mr. Bengali.

Mr. Dadachanji with his mastery of details on the present situation in Zoroastrian Persia dilated at length upon the requirements and aspirations of the community. He referred to the forthcoming visit of Lt.-Col. Irani, I.M.S. to Teheran to be present at the coronation of the Shah which has been fixed for the 25th of April. Mr. J. P. Sarkari gave further recitations.

Mr. J. J. Vimadlal conveyed to the audience and through them to the larger public the generous donation of Rs. 10,000 for the betterment of Iran by Mr. Manekji Cawasji Petit whose noble family have evinced the most generous and consistent interest in the uplift of Persian Parsis.

The Persian Consul's congratulations were followed by a special poetic composition in Persian by the poet Pur-e-Dawud who exhorted the Parsis to resume the study of Persian the substance of which was interpreted by Mr. Vimadlal bringing the successful function to a close.

AGA KHAN HOCKEY.

AJMER BEAT EASTERN TELEGRAPHS

There was nothing exhilarating in the play of the B.B. and C.I. Loco team from Ajmer who disposed of the Eastern Telegraphs by four goals to nil. Their understanding was undoubtedly superior as was their speed but the telegraphists put up a stout defence and were by no means a negligible lot. Harbour, on whom the forward line depends scored all four goals. Half time saw the visitors leading by one goal. The Telegraph forwards made several dangerous attempts but were often obstructed by the Ajmer back and the resulting penalty corners proved abortive.

Teams were:—

Ajmer, Collie, O. Nelson and Saunders. Mamgold, Mannings and Meany; Mahon, Grant, Harbour, S. Nelson, and Carey.

Telegraphs: Natavidade:—

Louis and Gonsalvis; Augustinho; Sebastian and Coutinho; Lobo, Havelock, Noronha, Marshall and Cyril.

Referees Messrs. Molony and Reade.

TRAFFIC IN MINOR GIRLS.

THREE WOMEN SENTENCED.

Startling revelations of what goes on in the under world of Bombay were made in the course of prosecution of three women engaged in the traffic of girls and women. Two of the women convicted were procuresses or brothel keepers while the third woman either through poverty or sheer perversity sold her minor daughter for a sum of Rs. 100.

An assault of two British soldiers stationed on duty at Dhobi Gully in December last led to police investigations which finally put them on the track of these three women engaged in the nefarious business. Sub-Inspector De Sa who was deputed to investigate into the assault on the British soldiers, on going to the scene of the offence found that there was a brothel opposite to the spot where the soldiers were assaulted. In search of the assailants the police entered the brothels when to their surprise they found two minor girls—one Hindu and another Muslim—as inmates of the brothel. As both the girls were minors the police took the matter and on investigations it was ascertained that Minabai the Hindu girl was an inmate of a brothel run by Putlabai while Roshanbi, the Muslim girl was living in the brothel of Asubai.

Further police investigation threw a searching light on the "modus operandi" of the agents of this nefarious business to tighten their hold of the innocent victims and reduce them to virtual servitude.

Minabai, was brought from Satara by her mother Vitabai, who sold the girl to Putlabai for Rs. 100. The procedure of the sale was interesting. A Marwari friend of the purchaser was called and he drew up a promissory note for Rs. 100 on which the thumb-impressions of Vitabaia seller, Putlabai the buyer and the girl Minabai were taken. The girl was primarily responsible for the repayment of the loan, the buyer a sort of security and the seller a witness to the borrowing. The inclusion of the girl was calculated to frustrate any future attempt on the part of the girl to go away or on the part of any outsider to reclaim her. The Marwari was paid back at the rate of a rupee or two a day from the earnings of the girl. When the entire loan was repaid the girl was not discharged, but on the other hand the brothel-keeper tightened her hold on her in a peculiar manner. The old document was returned to Putlabai, but in its place a fresh one was drawn up on which the thumb impressions of the girl and Putlabai were taken. The loan advanced this time was taken by Putlabai and used for herself, while the repayment was made out of the earnings of the girl. This method of renewal was continued endlessly.

The case of Roshanbi stood on all fours with that of Minabai with this difference that she was not brought but was abducted. She was the wife of an employee of a match-factory at Santa Cruz. As she was maltreated by her husband's first wife, she left her husband to go to her parents at Sholapur and took a train to Dadar. At Dadar she sought advice as to the train that would take her to Sholapur, but the man whom she queastioned happened to be a tout and misled her. He put her in a tram and took her to Grant Road where he handed her over to Asubai. A Pathan instead of a Marwari was called here and the kidnapper was compensated to the tune of Rs. 60.

Charged with buying or otherwise obtaining possession of a minor girl to use her for immoral purposes, Putlabai was convicted by Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Second Presidency Magistrate, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

Vitabai, the mother of the girl was also convicted by Mr. Khairaz, of selling or disposing of a minor for immoral purposes and sentenced to four months' hard labour.

Asubai, the buyer of Roshanbi, was put up before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla and sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 100 or in default two months more.

After the cases were disposed of Roshanbi was handed over to her mother who had come down from Sholapur, while Minabai who showed her unwillingness to return to her mother was taken charge of by the Seva Sadan Society.

OPIUM SMUGGLERS CONVICTED.

SMART WORK BY EXCISEMEN.

Three persons including a G. I. P. Railway travelling inspector were sentenced by the Third Presidency Magistrate after a protracted trial for illicit exportation of opium valued at Rs. 2,560. The accused in the case Nilkanth Kasinath Chandrachod, Limbaji Gopal Deshpande and Vithal Luxman Chavan were each sentenced to six months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default a further term of three months' hard labour.

ILLICIT TRAFFIC.

The prosecution alleged that on receipt of certain information that illicit traffic in opium was carried on by several persons between Bombay and certain stations on the G. I. P. line, Excise Inspector Hudson detailed a few excise sepoys on the look-out of the men engaged in the trade. In September last a parcel addressed to the second accused—a travelling inspector of the G. I. P. Railway—was received at Kalyan. However the parcel was never taken delivery of but a telegram was received at Kalyan asking the railway authorities to redirect the parcel to Nasik. The parcel was accordingly rebooked to Nasik when it was taken delivery of by the second accused. The three accused while on their way from Nasik to Bombay were put under arrest and their luggage searched but the parcel was not found. From statements made by the accused the Parcel was recovered from Govari Station on the Harbour Branch of the G. I. P. Railway.

The Magistrate in convicting the accused praised Excise Inspector Hudson on the way he carried on the investigations and brought the men to book.

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

ELECTION FOR CO-OPTED SEATS.

The elections for the ten coopted seats in the Bombay Municipal Corporation took place on Monday in the Corporation Hall. There were 49 candidates, but at the last moment two retired thinking, perhaps, that discretion was the better part of valour. Among those remaining 47 candidates every variety and hue of political opinion was represented, and many of them perhaps had no opinions at all. The Hall was full of candidates and members of the new Municipal Corporation who had the good fortune of being already returned. There were a number of admirers and supporters of the candidates also present at the elections and necessarily there was a great deal of animation. The Municipal Commissioner tried his best to eliminate from the Hall all outsiders, but without much success.

Most of the candidates were in exceedingly good humour with themselves and the people who had promised them their support. In fact every candidate was hopeful of getting in, as there was no lack of promises. But there are only ten seats available, and the candidates number nearly five times that number.

NATIONALISTS' PROSPECTS.

The prospects of the Nationalist Party are rather sombre, as two or three members of that party are out of Bombay, and they are the biggest of them, namely Mrs. Naidu and Mr. V. J. Patel. Mrs. Naidu is touring in Northern India on Congress propaganda, and Mr. Patel, of course, is guiding the deliberations of the Assembly at Delhi. The Nationalist Party had nominated four from among themselves—three of them are old members like Mrs. Gokhalay, Miss Lotwalla and Mr. V. A. Desai, and only one is a new comer, Mr. Awar—and had decided to distribute their votes equally among these four. This decision might or might not be wise. But since it would not have been proper to make any discrimination, such a decision was inevitable. The Progressive Party had not published the names of their candidates, but as every one who does not belong to the Nationalist Party is mostly a "Progressive," and there are many such men seeking Municipal honours, it can safely be stated that this Party will be able to send in a good number of their partisans.

"PROBABLES."

Who are the people most likely to get in might be one of the questions asked. When one has to base one's conjecture merely on the nebulous promises of people who always give promises and do nothing else, and of what one hears from the candidates themselves of their own bright prospects, one has got to be very wary.

There were three women candidates two of whom are Nationalists and Indians and one is Mrs. A. Mackenzie. Among those most likely to get in, the names of Messrs Baptista, Dumasia, Ishwardas Lakhmidas, Dabholkar and Pai are mentioned. To these names one or two names from among the Nationalists have to be added and the list might then be complete.

The method of voting adopted for these elections is that of single transferable vote, and by this method each party can send in members according to its strength.

Mr. N. D. Mehta was the presiding officer, and Mr. Bird was the returning officer. The results will be declared to-day.

ANDHERI NOTIFIED AREA COMMITTEE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Andheri Notified Area Committee have recently disclosed their intention to enhance the valuation of the properties in the Area within the limit of a mile. I am the owner of a bungalow built in the yeaer 1899 long before the Notified Area Committee came into existence. At that time the Collector and special Officer appointed by the Government to inspect and assess the bungalow, fixed the assessment at Rs. 300. After five years they raised the amount to Rs. 360 and after five more years they raised it to Rs. 400. In the year 1921 again they raised the amount to Rs. 440. Now to my utter surprise the Notified Area Committee issue a notice calling upon me to pay Rs. 1,800 at a jump. The notice which is dated 13th March and which was received by me through the post on the 16th March, asked me to attend the office of the Committee the next day that is to say, within 24 hours. When I saw the Chairman of the Committee, I protested that the time was too short, but the Chairman would not hear me and he asked me to come the next day the 18th at 9 a.m.

I went and told him that if he and his committee persisted in enhancing the valuation, they should be reasonable, but he appeared disposed not to hear me nor would he read a brief statement written by me. He deliberately refused to hear me or to read, what I had written, on the plea of lot of work." I suggested to him that because he was in a hurry he could not be unjust, but that he should allow us reasonable time. He refused my request saying that his Committee wanted to finish their work before the end of the current month. I am at a loss to understand this sort of high-handedness and request your help for the redress of this public grievance. This is not the time to raise the valuation of properties in Andheri, while in Bombay the value is considerably decreasing.—Yours, etc.,

ARDESHIR BHICAJEE PATEL,
President of Salsette P. A.

TENNIS TOURNAMENT.

PARIS BEATS LONDON.

LONDON, March 21.

Paris.—In the Lawn Tennis Tournament Paris beat London by 12 matches to 7.—Reuter.

DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIES

REPORT FOR 1924-25.

The post of Director of Industries was abolished as a result of the vote of the Legislative Council in March 1924. Thereafter some of his activities were carried on by the Assistant Director under the designation of Superintendent of Industries. The post of Director was, however, revived in July last. The activities of the Department were:—

(1) Supply of commercial intelligence to private enterprises.

(2) Professional or technical advice and assistance to minor industries.

(3) Demonstration in cottage industries, especially in weaving.

The unusual depression in trade continued throughout the year but owing to the rise in the exchange and fall in the prices of machinery four cotton spinning and weaving mills were projected at Barsi and one at Sholapur. The New Oil Mills, Bombay, the largest of its kind in the Presidency stopped working owing to financial stringency, and the oil mill industry, like the textile industry, did not show signs of extensive development. The report contains information regarding some of the new industrial ventures.

Two large works have lately been established in the Presidency, one at Satara and the other at Bombay, for manufacturing machinery suitable for agriculture and small industries.

MATCH FACTORIES.

There are now 14 match factories in this Presidency, seven of which have been established in the suburbs of Bombay with an approximate total output estimated at 30 to 40 lakhs gross boxes annually. Three or four factories use indigenous wood, but the remainder import and use match wood splints from foreign countries. The imported wood in 1924-25 was valued at Rs. 4,38,000.

The Director of Industries visited several places in the districts to give technical advice and a large number of people called and consulted him on industrial and technical matters. Various enquiries by post were also answered. Some of these related to selection of power plants for new factories, the layout of machinery, defects in machinery, water softening plant, pumping water, scheme for a technical school for Mahomedans, reorganisation and layout of the workshops at a technical school, etc.

At the suggestion of the Provincial Board of Agriculture the experiment of training agriculturists to take up weaving as a spare time occupation was carried on in Hoshalli (Dharwar District) till April 1925. After having introduced about a dozen handlooms amongst the agriculturists there, the school was transferred to Bonkanhalli (Belgaum district) on the Agricultural Farm of Mr. V. S. Phaterpekar. There are eight looms working in the school and pupils—agriculturists only—from surrounding villages attend the school. They are taught to weave plain cloth such as gudar, khadi, dhoti, shirting, etc.

As regards Gujarat, three schools were opened at Surat, Broach and Bulsar and demonstrations given at three different centres.

BENGAL COUNCIL PROROGUED.

CALCUTTA, March 22.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council after the budget demands were granted Mr. Donald, Finance Member, presented the report of the Select Committee on Howrah Bridge Bill. He said that Select Committee came to the conclusion that a bridge of cheapest possible type should be constructed and to that end they had amended taxation clause. There was considerable difference of opinion on this particular clause. The Select Committee had decided that the bridge should be entrusted to Calcutta Port Commissioners who at present looked after the existing Howrah Bridge. He finally said that the bill would be considered at the July session of the Council.

With the passing of the budget the winter session of the Benal Legislative Council came to a close to-day and the Council was prorogued.—A.P.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

(Through Nowroji Hormasji and Co., Frere Road, Fort).

MAY.

22nd March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	18·60
To-day's Opening Rate	18.60
Difference	unchanged
To-day's Closing Rate	13.72
Difference	+.12

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road, Bombay).

MAY.

22nd March, 1926.

Previous Closing Rate	9.44
To-day's Opening Rate	9.36
Difference	—·08
To-day's Closing Rate	9.39
Difference	—·05

Khandi Closing Rate.	Rs. 349-8-0
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PROTEST AGAINST DEVELOPMENT DEPARTMENT SCANDAL.

A PUBLIC MEETING will be held under the auspices of the INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER ON TUESDAY, the 23rd instant at 6 p.m. (S. T.) in the GAIETY THEATRE under the Presidentship of Mr. LALJI NARANJI, M.L.C., President of the Chamber. All are cordially invited to attend. Among the speakers will be Sir Dinshaw Petit, Hon. Mr. Phiroze C. Sethna, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, H. P. Mody, Jamnadas Mehta, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, K. F. Nariman, Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, G. B. Trivedi, R. G. Pradhan, G. B. Pradhan and Dadubhai Desai.

The Bombay Chronicle.

TUESDAY, MARCH 23, 1926.

TO-DAY'S MEETING.

The Development Department was created, with a great deal of fanfare, ostensibly to transform this City of dirt and disease into one of which its citizens could truly be proud. With the bitter experience which the citizens of Bombay have had of the Department during the brief but disastrous period of its existence, they may well rue the day which brought in being what has proved to be an effective weapon for encompassing the destruction of its prosperity and, what is more valuable than material wealth, the beauty of its incomparable bay. To-day for the first time they will have an opportunity at the public meeting at the Gaiety Theatre called under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau to give vent to their pent-up feelings of sorrow and indignation. The text of the resolutions which will be moved at the meeting hardly give adequate expression to these feelings but we have no doubt what the resolutions lack in due denunciation will be more than made up by the numerical strength of the meeting and the solemnity and vigour of the indictment of those responsible for the most cruel and unpardonable wrong practised against the tax-payer by any responsible Government in modern times.

The meeting will, as the resolution says, record its severe condemnation of the policy in regard to Development generally and the Back Bay Reclamation in particular pursued by the Government of Bombay in spite of many warnings and protests by citizens and public bodies—a policy which has resulted in losses of crores of rupees and which has mortgaged the progress of the Province for many years to come. The loss measured in terms of money itself is appalling considering the demands on the resources of the Presidency but when one contemplates all that the present and future citizens of Bombay will miss in the shape of nation-building activities, one's mind staggers at the criminal folly of those responsible for creating this deadweight on the progress of this Presidency. The speakers at to-day's meeting will dwell on the various aspects of this tragedy of Bombay. But we trust they will not fail to emphasise the one outstanding lesson of this shameful scandal. It is the exposure of the present bureaucratic system in its true colours as a system too wooden, ante-diluvian and inefficient for the requirements of modern India. We have been told *ad nauseam* that it is the efficient and impeccable bureaucracy which stands between us and the chaotic condition of our affairs. The Back Bay scandal is a standing monument to the incompetency of the bureaucracy which has proved itself to be not only hopelessly bankrupt in judgment but utterly inefficient and worse—a perpetual menace to the prosperity and progress of the country. The recent apologia of Sir Lawless Hepper, the unworthy and ridiculous performance of the erstwhile Finance Member, now the temporary head of the Government, and the strange hallucination of the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, the member in charge of the Development—all point to one lesson which we can ignore only at our peril and that of succeeding generations, the lesson, namely, that the system of which they are the conscious or unconscious victims cannot be mended by any patchwork but must be ended and substituted by another in which the executive is the servant of the legislature itself fully and truly representative of the people. That is a lesson which we have to take to heart.

So far as the British Government are concerned, the Back Bay fiasco contains a warning which they dare not ignore. Nothing less than the honour of Britain and the reputation of its people for fair and honest dealing is involved. If Britain prefers honour to profiteering and the British people are more zealous for their reputation for fair play than for exploiting other people, they cannot but accept the demand of the citizens of Bombay for "an independent Commission with a majority of representatives of public bodies to enquire into the origin and activities of the Development Department and to apportion the relative blame and responsibility for the failure of the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme and to suggest what steps should be taken with regard to the prosecution of the scheme or otherwise so as to minimise the loss as far as possible." The Commission that Bombay wants is not the usual instrument for registering pre-ordained conclusions or whitewashing official misdemeanours, but one inspiring public confidence by its personnel and its findings. Nor is that all. Bombay suspects that the real architect of its ruin is the ex-Governor, now the High Commissioner for Egypt. Sir George Buchanan's inglorious part in the sordid business is questionable enough. But he would not have been allowed to play that part but for the "driving energy" of Sir George Lloyd. It is the conduct of the latter and of his coadjutors in this most disastrous adventure in the history of Bombay which demands complete investigation without which the public will not be satisfied that due reparation has been made to them for the wrong done to them and satisfactory guarantees given against the repetition of such wrongs. If it is true, as rumour ssays, that Sir Leslie Wilson has insisted on Baron Lloyd facing an independent enquiry into this matter and that the usual false notion of imperial prestige has prompted the Secretary of State's rejection of this proposal, it becomes all the more incumbent on Mr. Cowasji Jehangir and his Indian colleagues—we advisedly exclude his prestige-loving British colleagues—to strengthen the hands of Sir Leslie by firmly giving Lord Birkenhead to understand that their retention of their posts is entirely dependent on his acceptance of the latter's proposal. But whether Sir Leslie Wilson has made this proposal or not, the duty of the Indian members of his Government is clear. They must insist to the point of resignation on an investigation such as is demanded by the united voice of the Indian public whose interests they are primarily expected to serve. At all events for Mr. Cowasji Jehangir to remain in the Government, after all the damaging revelations that he has himself made, without a due guarantee of such investigation, is an outrage on public decency.

A UNITED STAND.

There was some apprehension in this country after receipt of the news that attempts were being made in South Africa to create a division of interests, a disastrous split between the Colonial-born Indians and their India-born brethren, that the temptation to seek their own interests would prove too much for the former. It is good news to learn from a special cable from Mr. Andrews that the Colonial-born Indians have refused to take the bait. The message says that a great victory for Unity has been won in Natal owing to the Colonial-born Indian Association's decision to co-operate with the Indian Congress. The message emphatically observes that the split is practically healed. This is very welcome news, and all the more welcome because Mr. Pother, who returned from this country after his work here, as a member of the South African Indian deputation, has been obliged to contradict rumours by interested mischief-mongers amongst the Whites in South Africa that India was likely to make concessions regarding repatriation. We hope our countrymen in South Africa will not be trapped into assuming an attitude of despair by the circulation in South Africa of such scandalous perversions of the real stand this country has taken. India means to fight the question through; she demands a united stand regarding it from all sections of her nationals in South Africa and she is not going to leave them in the lurch.

This united stand in South Africa on the part of every section of Indians is all the more necessary because South Africans like Mr. Patrick Duncan who was Minister of Interior, Public Health and Education in General Smut's late Cabinet, are not ashamed now to regard every previous agreement with Indians as a mere scrap of paper. The "Cape Times" recently reported Mr. Duncan as saying "that although the present bill seriously affected the rights of Indians in Natal, it seemed to him a matter that should be attacked on its merits and not on the ground that it was a breach of faith". Mr. Duncan proceeded to declare that "no agreement had ever been made with Indians that their rights would never be subject to any further restriction." This is a most sinister aspect of the White agitation against the Indians. For want of any other argument than the unrighteous vindication of race prejudice the South African Whites are now prepared to go back on previous promises. We are glad Mr. Andrews is to continue his stay in South Africa to help Indians to fight this immoral campaign against their existence there.

SHAKY AGAIN?

Will the position of the remodelled Briand Ministry be so perilously shaky again that it will not be in power after Easter? The new low record registered by the franc yesterday can be no certain indication of the unpopularity of the Briand ministry. The Chamber of Deputies knows very well that if it throws out the present one, it will have to look only to M. Briand again to give it another, reconstructed according to the prevailing political caprice of his heterogeneous supporters. He knows that his followers of the Left and the Centre are in a definite minority if the Rightists and *all* the Socialists vote together. His chance is in persuading a section of the latter always to vote with him, as they did when he demanded a vote of confidence in a sensational debate, in which M. Malvy and his love for Matahari the dancer were discussed along with the perilous position of the franc. The Socialists may not like the new French Finance Minister, but it is probable that they will like far less to defeat M. Briand so soon and the present Cabinet will have a life longer than that of its predecessor.

ART TENDENCIES IN NAGPUR.

"CARAVANSERAIES."

(BY KANAIYALAL H. VAKIL.)

Nagpur has the contrasts apparent usually in the cities in this country. The "camp" or the "civil lines" or, as Havell would say, the "Anglo-Indian Caravanseraies", marked off distinctly from the "native" quarter offer you the seemingly insoluble problem. You cannot describe whether the dreary stretches of wider and perhaps cleaner roads, flanked by the violent and blazing discords of modernised structures, of the one is, after all, a compensation for the narrow but pleasantly winding roads, the picturesque sky-line and the cool but squalid setting of the other. Why is it still unthinkable or unfashionable to acquire for the civic conscience some of the preliminaries of civic design? Is there a civic conscience however? The civic administration and modern builders in Nagpur, like similar agencies elsewhere in the country, appear unconscious of their surroundings. The importance, say, of the beautiful water frontage on the Juma Talao—marred at present by the offensive thrust upward of the mill chimneys—or of the gateway, of the "quaint" corners, the carved corridors, cornices and balconies of the old houses, the interesting remnants of the Nagpur Khana and of the formal garden in the Bhonsale Palace in the old city and the cenotaphs in the Shukrawari speak a language that has now grown foreign even to the most intelligent in the city.

Art in Environment. ... .

The deplorable intellectual set-back is, no doubt, the direct outcome of the general belief, appropriated from the West, in art as a superfluous commodity. Art is assumed to have no relation with the daily life and surroundings of the modern man. Art is, therefore, an elegant accomplishment, not to be found outside exclusive areas. Art is thus not sought, as it should be, in the lives and environment of the people. The Nagpur Art Circle will, let us hope, soon begin the examination of the artistic heritage left to the city in its old buildings and traditions. If they do so, they will easily understand why the interesting gateway, the garden, fountain and building fragments in Shet Bhuti's incomplete attempts in Indian design indicate an outlook more appreciative of art than, for example, the one shown by the new structure meant for the Nagpur University. The strenuous research by which the members of the Circle hope to discover the remnants of the Buddhist Haihaya, Gupta, Gond and Jain sculptures by which they want to recapture for the present generation of the artists in Nagpur the "exquisite delicacy of line" of Swai, the reputed painter of the Bundelkhand School, cannot have a better and more practical beginning. The guidance and inspiration in their own and immediate surroundings would be naturally the most effective training ground for the artistic perceptions of the coming generations the Circle would aspire to benefit. It would, moreover, acquire for the Circle the contact with realities which secure for it its more permanent influence. The Nagpur Art Circle is, it is true, not an old established institution. But the group of energetic workers like Messrs. Tambe, Raju, Wazalwar, Khandwe, aided by Mrs. Owen, Pike, Byrde, and Curries and other similarly enthusiastic and influential men and women who are helping it could, if they so determine, accomplish almost anything for improving the artistic status of the city.

Local Interest and Culture.

A modest camera club, moreover, guided by such competent manipulator of the camera as Mr. Vivian Bose, would not only supplement the annual exhibitions of the Circle but provide it with new elements of local interest and culture. If small and stray experiments like those, for example, in the Robertson College at Jubbulpore, could be regulated by better planned exhibitions at Nagpur, the city would initiate an annual event of great educative importance in the province.

Place of Museums.

Museums in this country are yet to obtain recognition as active and educative institutions. The manner in which the art-crafts are usually huddled up is significant of the apathy that seems deep-rooted even among those who are expected to understand the functioning of the museums. The art-crafts appear doubly doomed. The archaeologist who would see nothing except dates in them, and the industrialist, who could see nothing except markets for them, combine to reduce them to insignificant trifles. The Nagpur Museum has done well in setting apart a kind of emporium for the "cottage industries." The directory published by the authorities is also a useful medium of information. It would be, however, still more useful if the directory could be published in vernacular for the benefit of those in the mofussil for whom the emporium has been arranged. It would be effective if the weaving in cotton, silk and wool, the specimen matting, "domestic and ornamental" pottery, basket work and wicker chairs, rope-crafts string and "newar", brass and copper wares, inlaid work, embroidered work in silver, gold and copper, carpets, rugs and durries brass and bell-metal ornaments and trinkets, toys in wood and clay, office requisites, walking sticks, bangles in lac and glass, laquer work, work in ivory and iron, printed cloth and similar articles, were examined and valued and classified by eyes other than those of the archaeologist or the industrialist. It is possible that the artistic elements in the art-crafts, their only surviving and permanent asset, is apt to be forgotten by a civilisation accustomed to sanctify its vulgar tokens.

Incipient Revolt.

There is, however, incipient revolt against this heritage of greed and vulgarity. Fortunately, the young imagination of the nation is beginning to decipher the message not of the mill chimneys nor of the modern ghastly and inhuman structures of the jerry-building contractors but of the dynamic instincts of art that at present lie buried, disguised and degraded in regions which the tourist with an eye for the picturesque would call quaint. One hopes, if one has the faith born of knowledge and insight, that the revolt would soon emerge as a regenerating influence. For, art is probably the only impulse that steps forward to the future without trampling on the past. It gives significance to Time, Space and the Universe.

LIBERALS IN CONCLAVE.

"HIGHER GOAL" OF THE LIBERAL PARTY.

A meeting of the leaders of the Liberal Party in Bombay was held on Sunday last to discuss the future of the Liberal programme. A select number of sympathisers were also invited and some Independent members of the local Legislature attended by special invitation. The discussion, so it is understood, centred round the idea of making Liberal principles popular amongst the masses.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad dilated in a lengthy speech on the intrinsic merits of the Liberal policy. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai in a few well-chosen words enunciated a number of platitudes. Mr. D. G. Dalvi lamented the fact that "fiery speeches" carried away the masses. A suggestion was made that the Liberals ought to capture the Indian National Congress, but nobody volunteered to pursue the subject further. Mr. Natrajan in a speech, which evidently impressed the gathering, talked of the "higher goal" the Liberal Party always had in view. Other parties in the country had their goals and their unsatisfactory methods, but the Liberals alone pursued the constitutional path and kept the "higher goal" in view.

The Independent M. L. C.'s did not contribute to the discussion, but it is rumoured that one of them complained afterwards that it was a pity the "higher goal" was not described in any detail. Some liveliness was imparted to the meeting, however, by the emphatic declaration of a millionaire member of the Liberal Party with out and out capitalist sympathies, that it was no good endowing hamals with votes. After this the question of adult suffrage was not further discussed by the meeting. One wonders whether after this Purdah conference Mr. Chintamani is any wiser regarding the exact attitude and future policy of Bombay Liberals.

TRIFLES.

The new Editor of "Bengalee", the Calcutta moderate paper, ought to feel cheerful. Messages of encouragement have rained upon him from Mr. Kelkar, Mrs. Besant and Sir Hari Singh Gour. Mr. Kelkar has an idea "of a great federated party."

* * *

I see the federation in sight. But I can't imagine why the federating parties are shy of accepting the old name "Liberal". Mr. Kelkar wants "a great federated Party . . . . a large towering Party of the whole Nation . . . of the politically-minded classes in the country, who have no business to stand divided".

* * *

So the Great Federation under the vigorous championship of the "Bengalee" will begin its process of formation in right earnest and under its umbrella will gather the Theosophist Politicians, the Responsivists, the Coalitionists, not a few Independents, and some—let me not forget them—Independent Swarajists. But are they Liberals? No, Sir, No!

* * *

There are ways and ways of writing Annual Reports. If they are annual stock-takings of the work done by Government Departments, a recent Governor of Bombay certainly made an interesting departure in changing their form.

* * *

Baron Lloyd when he was Sir George Lloyd, the Governor of Bombay did, among some things of note, one piece of work which ought to bear imitation. He insisted on the Administration Record of the Presidency, and particularly its Development Record, being given out to the public in a handy, illustrated and readable form. It did of course conveniently glide over certain very necessary items. And we are the sufferers.

* * *

But another Annual Report I have come across recently will not very likely appeal to the George Lloyd style of issuing them. It says: "*Finance*—This is an indispensable and inevitable item in all Reports, and the best way to deal with this problem is to face it squarely". I am sure we all agree, particularly after the recent futile debate upon the Back Bay Scandal in the local Legislature.

WAYFARER.

Notes of the Day.

Long Overdue.

It is high time the Government of Bombay did something practical to show their sense of appreciation of the public resentment against the anti-Indian policy of the South African Government. One of the most practical forms of expressing that resentment is the insistence on the boycott of South African coal. When a proposal to this effect was before the Legislative Council last year, the Government assured the members that they would give preference to Indian coal. After the lapse of a year the public demand that the boycott should be insisted upon remained as keen as ever, and on the last day of the present session of the Legislative Council the Government wisely refrained from risking defeat by opposing Moulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed's resolution recommending the boycott. We are glad he accepted Mr. Surve's amendment to his original vague proposals. The amendment recommends Government "not to purchase coal or any other article which is produced in that part of South Africa which gives unfavourable treatment to Indians". This is the recommendation but we are afraid Mr. Cowasji Jehangir's remarks upon it do not indicate that Government will be in a hurry to act upon it.

Indolence and Indifference

After a dull session, the only exciting event of which was the walk-out of the Swarajists, the Bombay Legislative Council session ended on Saturday last. In their hurry to increase the load of taxation on this Presidency the Government of Bombay have not only exhibited during this session a callous indifference to the acute financial distress, from which it is suffering but in selecting the methods of taxation they have exhibited an astonishing indolence in the previous study necessary before bringing a particular piece of legislation for discussion in the Council. Questions regarding the irregularity of certain legislative measures have had to be discussed, and the Government have not been able to make out a good case, as for example in regard to the proposed Stamp Act, that they had previously considered these matters of legal competency. On Saturday they got a good snub from Mr. Pradhan M. L. C. from Thana who successfully shelved the discussion on Mr. Addyman's bill for the re-introduction of book-makers on the race-course on the ground that the previous sanction of the Government of India had not been obtained for the measure. Such sanction is necessary under Section 80 (e) of the Government of India Act. Why did the local Government allow Mr. Addyman to bring up the measure without taking this formal preliminary step?

The "New Nationalists."

What is in a name? The cynic may well repeat this old old query when he notices the anxiety for adopting new labels which certain of our politicians exhibit. Evdently some of our old-time leaders, the valiant Old Guard, who were the trump cards of the old Indian National Congress when Liberalism smiled upon its activities, believe that by calling themselves "United Nationalists" or "New Nationalists" or "Coalitionists" they will be able to impress the electorate with their patriotic desire for peace among the various political parties in the country. A statement issued from Delhi says, for example, that several prominent persons including Pandit Malaviya are calling attention to the "most deplorable present political condition" and are anxious to "re-establish Indian Nationalism on its original broad basis." This is excellent. We are all agreed about the necessity of deploring the present political condition and working on a broad basis, though we somehow suspect that originally it was hardly broad. And then these persons proceed to state that they will be the "New Nationalists" and work the Responsivists programme. Then why not join them instead of creating another faction?

An Andheri Grievance.

We have received more complaints than one against the alleged arbitrary proceedings of the Notified Area Committee of Andheri in the matter of revaluation of properties there. Mr. A. B. Patel, whose letter is published elsewhere, voices a wide-spread grievance which is agitating the mind of the public of the suburb, whether they be property-owners or not, for if the high valuations are allowed to stand, the burden of such enhancements are bound to press heavily on the tenant population as well. Mr. Patel has given an instance of the fanciful character of the valuations arrived at by the Committee. We may cite a few more cases. The owners of buildings whose annual letting value at present is assessed at Rs. 540 and Rs. 440 respectively, have been called upon to pay Rs. 1,800 in assessment for each of the buildings. Again the assessment in respect of two "agiaries", which stands at present at Rs. 295 and Rs. 832 is proposed to be raised to Rs. 600 and Rs. 1,428 respectively. The complaint of the property-owners is not merely about the alleged arbitrary character of the valuations, but also about the extremely hurried way in which the Committee are disposing of the objections raised by the owners. Neither "lots of work" nor the desire to dispose of the objections in double-quick time, is sufficient excuse for not giving the objectors a fair hearing. The Chairman of the Committee and his colleagues ought to set a higher value on public rights than they seem disposed to do, otherwise local self-government would be a mere farce.

MUSIC IN RELIGION

SPINNING WHEEL BEST INSTRUMENT.

MAHATMAJI PRESIDES OVER SANGIT MANDAL.

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

Mr. Gandhi presided over the second annual gathering of the local Rashtriya Sangit Mandal last evening in the Satyagraha Ashram.

The State musicians of Baroda, Indore and other places who were specially called for, played on different instruments and among the singers were the little daughter of Sheth Ambalal Sarabhai and granddaughter of late Sir Chinubhai.

In the end Mr. Gandhi distributed prizes and said that where there was no music there was either misrule or anarchy. Swaraj was of music and harmony. All religions were also full of music. The speaker, however found greater music in the spinning wheel than any other musical instrument as the spinning wheel provided food to the poor and the widows.—A. P.

JATS' MILITARY SERVICE.

UNVEILING OF WAR MEMORIAL.

DELHI, March 21.

Field Marshal Sir William Birdwood unveiled to-day a war memorial to the men who fell in the war at Girgaon village of Ticaon in Gurgaon District. Sir Alexander Muddiman was also present at the function which was very successful.

Replying in Urdu to a number of addresses the Commander-in-Chief said that during his 40 years of service in India he had served with many Jat Regiments and he was glad to unveil a memorial to the glory of God and the memory of the brave Jat soldiers who gave their lives for their country during the great War. That the whole district should have produced 17,000 men for the war of whom some 400 were killed spoke for itself as also that their men obtained 36 military decorations and 51 grants of land and 192 jangi inams. He shared their regret that all classes could not now be taken in the army. This was due to the fact that Government were now anxious after the great victory had been won to divert to civil purposes for the advancement of the country all sums not absolutely essential for military purposes.

CIVILISING INFLUENCE.

He was glad to hear them say that military service had a civilizing influence of great value and he wished it was possible to hold out hopes for further enlistment of all their classes. The Commander-in-Chief mentioned that the scheme for a King George's School at Delhi was under construction and though for want of funds the school could not be established in the near future a time would come when it would be established. The Commander-in-Chief held it a matter of great satisfaction that a hospital was shortly to be started there and he gladly acceded to their request that this should bear his name. He was sure the memorial he was unveiling to-day would remain as a memorial for the coming generations of Jats and would insure their continuing to do good services in peace and war for their King and the country.—A. P.

SHIRALA MURDER CASE.

MUSLIM YOUTH COMMITTED TO SESSIONS.

AMRAOTI, March 21.

The criminal case against a Muhammadan youth named Gulaf Mustafa, who is alleged to have attempted to murder Mr. Janrao Bajirao Deshmukh, M.L.C., of Amraoti on 24th January, has been committed to sessions, and hearing is to begin on the 22nd of April before Mr. E. Pollock, I.C.S., Sessions Judge, Amraoti.

Mr. Janrao Deshmukh, as is already known is a resident of Shirala and a relative of the late Ramrao Deshmukh of Shirala, who was, in September last, done to death, by a party of Muhammadans.—A. P.

ARCTIC AERIAL EXPEDITION

DAMAGE TO AEROPLANES.

LONDON, March 21.

Fairbanks (Alaska).—A series of accidents have delayed the departure of Wilkins' Arctic aerial expedition to the North Pole which it was hoped would start on the 21st March. Two aeroplanes had previously been damaged. The third yesterday turned turtle and buried its nose in mud and snow. The damage is serious but possibly the aeroplane could be repaired. The enterprise has at present been brought to a standstill though it is hoped the misfortune that has overtaken the Party will only temporarily hold up the expedition.

The future plans depend on the decision of the Detroit Aviation Society which will consider whether the undertaking should be carried out.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL.

The Governor of Burma accompanied by his personal staff left by a special train for Maymyo on Monday.

SAPPERS AND MINERS

MEANING OF DEMAND FOR INDIAN LABOUR.

BABA GURDITSINGH'S VIEWS.

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Baba Gurdit Singh of Komagatamaru fame was presented with an address of welcome at a public meeting held at Haliday Park by the Mayor of Calcutta on behalf of citizens, yesterday evening.

The address eulogised the services of Baba Gurdit Singh for the vindication of Indians' right abroad testifying to his courage and devotion to the cause of Motherland.

Replying Baba Gurdit Singh referred to the Komagatamaru incidents. He challenged the Canadian Government to state definitely the terms of their emigration laws on compliance of which they would allow Indians to land in their shores and treat them as fellow human beings. He asserted he could in no time sail for Canada with as many Indians as he liked if the Canadian laws were definitely known. As regards Australia he liked to know what were their knokwledge of English which would enable Indians to land there. He was ready to accept any language test and ready to sail with eligible Indians within six months.

IMMIGRATION TO B. GUIANA.

Regarding the question of Indians immigration to British Guiana at Government cost he said why was the British Government so anxious to take Indian labour there while their very breath was poison to white people in Australia, Canada and other self-governing Dominions. He thought the Indian labour was required to make the land habitable for White settlers.

Concluding Baba Gurdit Singh said like soldier following soldier he meant to fight for the release of political prisoners of exiles and for the consummation of Hindu-Muslim unity.—F. P. I.

CABINET SHOOTING.

MANDATE FOR INVESTIGATION ISSUED.

LONDON, March 21.

Peking.—A mandate has been issued ordering the Ministries of War, Interior and Justice to investigate the shooting of March 18th.—Reuter.

LADY WILSON.

CONDITION SLIGHTLY IMPROVED.

The following cable was received from Port Said yesterday:—

"Lady Wilson has been very seriously ill owing to complications but condition slightly improved during last two days."

NATIONALIST DEFENCE. BREAKS DOWN.

MANCHURIANS CAPTURE LANHAIEN

LONDON, March 21.

Tientsin.—Kuominchun, otherwise known as the Nationalist Defence, have broken down. They are in full retreat from Lanhaien in the Shansi Province, which the Manchurians have captured after continuous bombardment with artillery.—Reuter.

THE COLOGNE ZONE.

CELEBRATION OF LIBERATION.

LONDON, March 21.

Cologne.—Black, red and gold flamed from the flags flying for the first time from the Cathedral and other flags on the principal buildings. Banners were borne in processions on the occasion of the biggest Republican demonstration ever seen on the Rhine, when President Hindenburg arrived to set his seal on the festivities in celebration of the liberation of the Cologne zone from foreign occupation. The city is swarming with visitors from all over the country. A Guard-of-honour escorted the President from the station to Government House. After he had attended various official functions, the Municipality entertained President Hindenburg at a banquet.—Reuter's Special.

LORD SINHA'S TOUR IN EUROPE.

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Lord Sinha is expected to leave for Europe on April 8th for six months for the benefit of his health. It is understood that he will spend most of the period on the Continent.—A. P

RS. 10,000 CLAIM FROM CORPORATION

CALCUTTA, March 22.

Councillor Narendranath Seth who is a vakil of High Court is claiming Rs. 10,000 as damages from the Calcutta Corporation for injuries sustained by him as result of accident in Councillors' Room. His case is that smooth red-patent-stone floor of the Corporation was so highly polished that he slipped and fell and sustained fracture of the thigh. His right leg has been permanently injured in consequence and he was unable to attend to his professional duties for four months. It is understood that the matter will be referred to arbitration by the President to the Improvement Trust Tribunal.—A. P.

INDORE LETTER.

TATIA SAHEB STILL PRISONER.

EX-MAHARAJA PROCEEDING TO EUROPE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

INDORE, March 20.

Of late your evening contemporary the "Indian Daily Mail" has been firing a series of gossips! The news about Gulam Mahomed, the ex-Inspector-General of Police, being arrested and put in custody is not true. This officer whose name was so much talked of when the Bawla murder case was being tried is still in State Service as a Bazar Master Mandaii Officer in Chandrawal districts and is drawing the salary of Rs 600 plus fat allowances! The other news given out about the release of Shrimant Tatia Saheb Holkar from the fort Mandleshwar where he is a State prisoner, is also false. The prisoner who is a cousin of the ex-Maharaja was put under restraint for some alleged excesses and he was interned with his wives and children. Tatia Saheb had extensive properties at Bhandup in Thana district which are heavily involved.

KHASGI GADI INSTALLATION

The installation ceremony of H. H. Princess Sanyogit on the Khasgi Gadi took place on the 12th instant. There was a durbar of ladies including the wives of leading sirdars and Jahagirdars. The senior Maharani Chandravati Bai Saheb was till this day on the Khasgi gadi and managed the Khasgi Mahals and villages with the help of her Diwan, Mr. Balwantrao Wagle, who was the Khasgi Naib Diwan. After Mr. Wagle's death the Diwanship came into the hands of the Maharaja's favourite Shankar Gawde. H H. Maharaja Tukojirao may have abdicated either through compulsion or sacrificed himself on account of his principles. Indorians, however, cannot understand the propriety of H. H Maharani Chandravati Bai's abdication in favour of her daughter-in-law! The Khasgi gadi was Maharani's private estates and had no thing to do with the administration of the Holkar State. Princess Sanyogitta who is now installed on the Khasgi gadi is a Maratha girl. She is regarded to have infringed the hereditary rights of the Maharani Chandravati who is a born Dhangar by caste. This installation of Princess Sanyogitta has displeased some of the leading Dhangar Sirdars and Jahagirdars who are shortly contemplating to represent to the Viceroy against it. It is reported that H. H. the Senior Maharani was unwilling to abdicate in favour of her daughter-in-law. There was a breeze in the palace and she was compelled to yield.

THE FIRST DURBAR.

The very first Durbar of H. H. Yeshwantrao Maharaja was a success. It was a standing durbar. One special feature of it was the presence of most of the European officers in evening dress. Zakkaulla and Atmaram Singh who were mentioned in Bawla murder case were present. The whole durbar hall was ringing with surprise when these officers presented themselves before the new Maharaja!

H. H. the ex-Maharaja Tukojirao with his suit proceeds to Europe via Karachi on the 28th instant. Both the Maharanis and the Princess accompany him. A large number of servants and the house-hold officer and some petty officers are going with him including, I hear, Mr. Rashid the Legal Remembrancer who is proceeding with the ex-Maharaja as his private secretary.

H. H. Maharaja Yeshwantrao accompanied by his companions and guardian Dr. Hardy and Raghuraj Singh left for Mussorree on last Wednesday. A salute of 21 guns was fired in honour of H H's departure. Some officers including the ex-Diwan were present on the Railway platform to bid farewell to the young Maharaja.

REFORMS FOR FRONTIER.

DEMAND FROM IRRESPONSIBLE CLIQUES.

DELHI, March 21.

The Nawab of Hoti, Member of the Council of State in a statement to the press says that the demand for Reforms in the frontier comes from certain cliques and that he is opposed to the Reforms not caring for what the irresponsible noisy crowd said to further their selfish ends.—A. P.

DEATH OF SIR BRADFORD LESLIE,

LONDON, March 21.

The death has occurred of Sir Bradford Leslie.—Reuter's Special.

(Sir Bradford Leslie was born in 1831, and was a Civil Engineer. He was Chairman of the Southern Punjab Ry. Co., Ltd., and original designer and builder of large bridges in Bengal including highway bridge over the river Hooghly at Calcutta).

BENGALI AS MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION

CALCUTTA, March 22.

The "Englishman" understands that a conference of educationists representing the Calcutta University and the Governments of Bengal and Assam was held at Government House yesterday regarding the adoption of Bengali as a medium of instruction in Secondary schools. His Excellency the Chancellor was in the chair. As a result of deliberations the Conference is understood to have decided to give effect to the regulation with the reservation that students should have the option of choosing the vernacular in which they preferred to be taught. Instruction in the vernacular in high schools of Assam was left entirely to the option of the educational authorities of the province.—A. P.

FRONTIER REFORMS CONTROVERSY.

MR. MUHAMED SHAFEE'S STATEMENT.

WHY HE RESIGNED FROM THE SWARAJ PARTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 22.

The controversy regarding the attitude of the Swaraj Party in the Assembly on reforms for the Frontier has now been carried further by Mr. Muhamed Shafee who resigned from the Party on this issue, and publishes to-day a statement running to six columns. He says that Pandit Motilal's statement has oppressed him greatly and that Pandit Motilal having given the history of the inner working of the Party and having mentioned him, he wants to "supplement Panditji's statement with explanations without which the whole truth would not be known, and without which the public is likely to form a wholly erroneous impression. Panditji has merely attempted to justify the position he had taken up before and on the first day of the debate and has thrown all the blame on us. I had been doing my utmost to smooth matters and to solve the difficult problem that had arisen for the Swaraj Party and I would be the last to do anything now to involve the Party in any difficulty that can be avoided. But since I have been so unexpectedly dragged into this discussion in the public press I owe it to myself as well as to the people of the N. W. F. Province to publish this statement. Let no one, however, labour under the wrong notion that difference of opinion which these two statements indicate is to lead to disruption of forces that are out to win freedom for our motherland. Indeed such has been my own attitude for a whole month that Panditji himself admitted to me that he thought I had withdrawn my resignation from the Party which Panditji's decision on the first day of the debate had forced upon me."

WHAT MADE HIM RESIGN.

He gives at length his version about the meeting of the Swaraj Party at which the subject was discussed, and how he thinks the attitude of Pandit Motilal compelled him and Mr. Murtaza to resign. He thinks that if Mahatma Gandhi's views had been embodied in the resolution that would have met the Swarajist Muslims.

According to him, Panditji's statement was to contain. "In the first place Panditji was asked to declare that the Frontier people were not to be compelled to forget the existence of the North-West Frontier Province as a separate province as a condition precedent to the removal of their peculiar disabilities and to any political advance from the stage in which they were left in 1901. For the draft resolution sent by Panditji from Allahabad was likely to be interpreted in this manner after the addition of reference to re-distribution. In the next place Panditji was asked to make a declaration on lines of Mahatma Gandhi's draft resolution that no reform compromise would be accepted by the Swaraj Party or the Congress which did not apply to the North-West Frontier Province in the same sense as it applied to the Regulation Provinces. Finally, he was to give a clear indication that although the Swaraj Party could not support any demand which could be suspected to mean that reforms which it had repeatedly declared to be unsatisfactory and inadequate for India were now acceptable to it. It did not desire that the Frontier Province which had been denied all political advance during the last quarter of a century should still be denied such advance as would bring it into line with the other provinces of India.

It was understood by all then present that the three points noted above were not in any way against the principles of the Swaraj Party, and it was believed that a statement embodying them would satisfy the Frontier people. Such a statement would have placed in our hands an instrument with which we could have removed misgivings which were gaining ground in the country against the Swaraj Party. But it was not to be stopped after making reference to the adoption by the Swaraj Party of a resolution regarding Ajmer Marwar which he says other party members did not hold as a huge joke.

SWARAJISTS' FANATICAL ATTITUDE.

He concludes: "The Swaraj Party as committed to an opposition to ministers alone since they are to control at best only transferred subjects and are to exercise no control whatever over the reserved subjects. It is only No-changers that are committed to an opposition to Council entry. But I was not permitted to ask even for a Council for the Frontier Province and the Swaraj Party for once became as puritanical with regard to Councils as the most fanatical No-changer. In these circumstances, I cannot understand how Panditji attributes to me the admission that a recommendation merely to establish a Council conveyed nothing. It distinctly conveys the Swarajyaism as opposed to No-change fanaticism.

I regret the necessity for the publication of this statement, but I do not doubt it because after Panditji's partial disclosure of what transpired in the discussions of the Swaraj Party, there was no alternative left to me but to complete the narrative. As a Congressman and a Swarajist I stand for democracy, and democratic institutions thrive best in the free air and light of publicity. Nevertheless, I would have preferred in our anxiety to treat this merely as a domestic affair that we had urged Panditji to make a statement on behalf of the whole party and thereby assure the Frontier people and those who advocated their cause that the party did not and would never tolerate injustice to any part of India or to any section of the Indian people. But the statement that Panditji has actually issued is of an entirely different character, and instead of removing misgivings with regard to fairness and impartiality of the party is only likely to increase them by reason of his attempted justification of his own and the party's ill-advised attitude."

SEND FINDS

QUESTION OF DISPOSAL.

GUIANA EMIGRATION.

DELHI, March 22.

The Assembly held to-day the shortest sitting of the session. The only business on the agenda was the approval of the terms of the draft notification for permitting emigration to British Guiana. A fairly large number of questions, however, appeared on the Order Paper. The non-official benches were particularly thin.

Mr. Bhore replying to Mr. Hussanally's question said the protest against the Transfer of antiquarian finds in Sind to any place outside India had been received from the Bharat Itihasa Samshodak Mandal. Nothing had been yet settled regarding the eventual disposal of the finds from Mohan jo Daro.

Dr. Lohokare asked whether Government was aware of the intense public feeling against the idea of removal of these finds out of India.

Mr. Bhore said Government had not come to any decision yet and the intensity of the feeling referred to would be given due consideration.

The Commerce Member replying to Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai said the question of terminal charges levied on goods traffic was under consideration by railways concerned and the result was awaited.

Replying to another question of Mr. Kasturbhai, Sir Charles Innes said that his budget speech showed that it was on an average that the reduction of coal freight for a long distance traffic amounted to ten per cent. It did not mean ten per cent. reduction in case of every single station.

The Commerce Memer replying to Mr. Kasturbhai said the application of match manufacturers for the submission of their case to the Tariff Board had been received, but the Board had been and was likely to be fully occupied with the enquiries of a more urgent nature.

PEACE IN HEDJAZ.

Sir Denys Bray replying to Mr. Schamnad said that so far as Government was aware there was peace in the Hedjaz.

Mr. Schamnad next asked whether the Government of India had recognised Ibn Saud as ruler of Hedjaz and whether there was any clause for protection of Indian pilgrims in the treaty or agreement concluded with Ibn Saud recently.

Sir Denys Bray replied (a) the Government of India have no direct dealings with Ibn Saud, (b) No, Sir. A copy of the agreement recently concluded with Ibn Saud has been placed in the library.

B. GUIANA EMIGRATION.

Mr. Bhore moved the Assembly to approve the draft notification specifying terms and conditions on which emigration for the purpose of unskilled work shall be lawful to British Guiana and recommending to Government to publish it in the "Gazette of India." Mr. Bhore briefly recalled the history of the proposal which had now resulted in this draft notification coming before the House and expressed opinion that the terms of the notification combined with the assurances given by the British Guiana Government constituted, he ventured to say, as complete a safeguard for the intending colonists as could reasonably be expected. What would interest the House most was that the rights of Indians as British subjects had been safeguarded. The British Guiana Declaratory Ordinance of 1923 gave the Indian the same right and status as any other British subject. He further felt this scheme opened up a brighter future for some in this country who would otherwise be condemned to a hopeless prospect in life due to circumstances over which they had no control and the operation of iron customs and of social disabilities which stood against them. The notification would enable the Government also to improve considerably the lot of some of the Indians already settled in British Guiana. Lastly, he recommended its adoption because he saw in this exodus of the sturdy Indian peasantry a vision of greater India beyond the seas won not by force of arms but by the honourable labour of industrious and intelligent citizens of India.

Mr. Joshi wanted information about the breach of contract of service which in his opinion should not be regarded as an offence. The recommendation had already been made to repeal the legislation penalising the breach of contract of service. He was not against emigration to British Guiana and the scheme propounded was quite good. But he wanted to impress upon the Government that it was necessary to insure that the people who went there should get enough educational facilities and that education was promoted on sound lines in all the colonies whither Indians emigrated. He also wanted the Government to give some assurances that facilities would be provided for promoting the organisation of workers. Mr. Joshi also desired that the colonisers should be given facilities for acquiring land. He urged the appointment of an agent to look after the interests of Indian colonists.

EDUCATION PROBLEM.

Dr. Dutta said he had visited many colonies and in some of them conditions of the agricultural labourer was much better than in India. He also insisted on better facilities for the education of Indian children. What he wanted was education and more education. He asked Mr. Joshi if it was not possible for the Servants of India Society to go there and help the authorities. There was now a movement to reserve certain countries for white people. This movement had spread to several countries. He therefore particularly welcomed the prospect of a vigorous Indian colony being established under the British Flag in the

(Continued on next page)

A CAPITALIS. MOVE FOILED.

REDUCTION OF POSTAL RATES REJECTED.

SURPRISE VOTING IN COUNCIL OF STATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DELHI, March 22.

That the Council of State is no friend of the poor and, on the other hand, is clearly a capitalist body was proved by its action to-day on the two issues on which division took place. When the Finance Bill as passed by the Assembly was taken up for consideration, Lala Ramsarandas attempted to reduce the rates on post cards by fifty per cent. This attempt found support from such unexpected quarters like Sir Arthur Froom, Mr. Bell, the Maharaja of Burdwan and the Maharaja of Dharbangha. But the reason for their sudden sympthy for the poor people of India was not far to seek. Sir Arthur Froom had given notice of motion for circulating for public opinion the Government Bill to amend the Income Tax Act, 1922, and towards securing support for this motion he had bargained with his non-official Indian elected friends and pledged the support of himself and his European colleagues to the motion of Lala Ramsarandas. So when the motion for reduction of rates was put to vote all these dummy members who had not spoken in support of it cried "Ayes" to the surprise of those in the galleries who were not in the know of the discussions in the lobby. Even with this adventitious aid, Lala Ramsarandas failed to carry his motion; for there was a difference of three votes. And thus the appeals of the Punjab elected member reinforced by the cries of Muhammad Padsha and Mr. P. C. Desikachari went in vain. Muhammad Padsha, in particular, met the official argument by pointing out that the poor man is very much poorer now than what he was in 1914, and as now the Government of India's financial stringency was over and things were beginning to look brighter, it was the duty of Government, he said, to come to the relief of the oppressed millions by this small measure of reforms.

THE FINANCE SECRETARY'S THREAT.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee put the position in a nutshell when he asked Government not to care for these few lakhs when the Central Legislature unhesitatingly voted for ninety-eight crores during the war. But the Finance Secretary repeated his master's voice and threatened to impose a fresh taxation or reduce the provincial contributions if the House insisted on reducing the postal rates. The result of voting, in which there were not a few surprises, showed that after all the poor man's cause is always given the go-by.

A CAPITALIST MOVE.

But Sir Arthur Froom in spite of his manoeuvring for votes of his elected and nominated Indian members failed though narrowly before the Government bloc. The official whip was there, enjoining on all nominated members to vote against Sir Arthur Froom's attempt to get the Indian Income Tax Bill marooned for some time till the commercial bodies have explained their objections to the detailed proposals of the Bill. But all the nominated members with the exception of Mr. K. C. Roy deserted Government and supported the capitalist move of Sir Arthur Froom to "evade" as Mr. McWatters put it. The Bill was intended to collect super-tax from persons who sometimes escape the provisions of law by being shareholders. It imposed duty on the company to furnish to Government the dividend that accrues to the person and also collect the super-tax whenever the income of the shareholder came within the limit of super-tax.

Mr. McWatters clearly mentioned that there were cases in which large sums were involved but which were found difficult of realisation. In spite of this the capitalist members led by Sir Arthur Froom and Mr. Bell and further supported by Indian capitalists and commercialists and Rajas and Maharajas wanted the consideration of the Bill to be postponed. Fortunately, one vote of Mr. Roy, decided the issue for Government secured sixteen against fifteen obtained by Sir Arthur Froom. Eventually, therefore, the Bill was passed and the collection of super-tax revenue to Government for one year was assured.

DETAILS OF PROCEEDINGS.

DELHI, March 22.

Lala Sukhbir Sinha (Elected U.P.) and Mr. A. F. L Brayne (nominated in place of Mr. Hotson) were sworn in.

Nine official bills including the Finance Bill, all passed by the Assembly, came up for consideration in the Council of State. Before the proceedings commenced, a message was read from the Viceroy thanking the Council for the resolution passed the other day expressing grateful appreciation of what all their Excellencies had done for India.

The Finance Bill first came up for consideration.

MOTION FOR POSTAL RATES REDUCTION.

Lala Ramsarandas moved a reduction in postal rates so that a single post card could be sold at quarter of an anna and reply card at half an anna.

Mr. Ley (Industries Secretary) while sympathising with the demand for reduction in postal rates pointed out that the reduction would mean loss in revenue to the extent of eighty-seven lakhs

If the amendment was pressed then he said the loss to revenue could be met either

(Continued on next page).

A CAPITALIST MOVE FOILED.

(Continuous from previous page).

by new taxation or *pro tanto* reduction of provincial contributions.

Mr P. C. Desikachari in an eloquent speech in support of the motion said the department was not a commercial department but a department of public utility. Finances of such a Department should not be considereded merely on commercial basis.

Mr. McWatters briefly replied to the debate pointing to a loss of one crore in the revenue if the amendment was passed.

The motion of Mr. Ramsarandas was defeated by sixteen against nineteen votes.

Sardar Shiv Deva Singh moved that there should be no income tax on amounts less than Rs. 3,000 instead of Rs. 2,000 per annum as at present and that the rate of tax on incomes ranging from three to five thousand be five pies in the rupee. The mover in his maiden speech referred to the increasing hardships felt by a large number of middle class men on account of the increasing cost of life.

Mr. McWatters opposed the motion as the loss of the central revenues would be Rs 59,00,000.

The Amendment was lost.

The Finance Bill was then passed without alteration, there being no dissentient voice.

MILLOWNERS' DUTY TO CONSUMERS.

Mr K. C. Roy referred to the historic repeal of the Cotton Excise Duty by the Finance Bill and said that Bombay millowners had a duty to the poor consumer. It was their duty, he said, to put on the market cloth at cheaper rates.

Mr. Manmohandas Ramjee assured the House that the price of cloth per pound went down from one rupee one anna to one rupee and three pies from the time the Cotton Excise Duty was abolished.

The Council adjourned for lunch.

PROCEEDINGS AFTER LUNCH.

After lunch on the motion of Mr. Das, the Council passed the bill defining the rights of legal practitioners to sue, for their fees and their liabilities in respect of negligence in discharge of their duties.

There was a good deal of discussion when Mr. McWatters moved for consideration of the bill amending the Indian Income-tax Act 1922. Mr. McWatters in making his motion said that under the bill the principal officer of every company would be required to supply information regarding the dividends of shareholders. Where the income-tax officer had reason to believe that any shareholder was resident out of British India and that the total income of such person exceeded the maximum amount which was not chargeable to supertax he might, by an order in writing, require the principal officer of the company to deduct at the time of next payment of any dividend from the company to the shareholder supertax at such rate as the income-tax officer might determine, but in the case of a shareholder who was resident in British India if the income exceeded the limit not chargeable for super-tax then the principal officer should deduct super-tax.

The President then referred to the motion of Sir Arthur Froom on the agenda proposing that the Bill be circulated for eliciting public opinion by 1st July. The President said that when a Bill had been passed in one Chamber after the select committee stage there was no provision whatever for a motion in the other chamber for the circulation of the Bill. He, therefore, ruled Sir Arthur Froom's proposed amendment out of order.

Sir Arthur Froom said he did not object to the principle of the Bill but to the methods proposed to be adopted. It placed too much power in the hands of the income-tax officer in administering the law.

Lala Ramsarandas supported the adjournment of the consideration and Mr. Bell (Bengal Chamber).

Mr. Chari supported the motion for postponement.—A. P.

Mr. Bell of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce in supporting the motion for postponement said that the people who would suffer under the Bill included many who were not liable to super-tax at all. For example, there were beneficiaries of estates. Moreover the Bill violated the principle of secrecy. Government had made light of this objection. This disclosure of secrecy never obtained in any other country.

The amendment was pressed to a division and lost by one vote, fifteen voting for and sixteen against.

The adjournment motion having been lost, Sir Arthur Froom and his friends opposed the consideration of the Bill which, however, was carried by the same difference of votes, there being sixteen for and fifteen against it. When the Bill was finally Put, the Income-Tax Bill was passed without alteration.

DIVORCE ACT AMENDMENT BILL PASSED.

The Council on the motion of Mr. Crerar passed the Indian Divorce Act Amendment Bill. Mr. Crerar announced, amidst applause, that His Majesty's Government had decided to undertake legislation which would have the effect of confering upon certain High Courts and tribunals in India jurisdiction in cases where parties were of English or Scottish domicile but who would not otherwise come within the Indian jurisdiction. This legislation would be introduced in the present Parliamentary session.

Then on the motion of Mr. Ley the Factories Act 1911 Amendment Bill was passed finally.

The Council then adjourned till to-morrow.—A. P.

COUNCIL'S GRATEFUL APPRECIATION.

VICEROY'S THANKS.

DELHI, March 22.

The following message from the Private Secretary to the Viceroy was read in the Council of State by the President:—

I am desired to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 18th March conveying the text of a motion unanimously adopted by the Council of State on 17th March last and forwarding a copy of the discussion on the motion. Papers have been laid before His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General. His Excellency deeply appreciates the kind thought which prompted the mover to bring this motion before the Council and is greatly encouraged by the warm support which so many members accorded to it and the generous terms in which they alluded to his work.

COUNCIL'S SOBER JUDGMENT.

His Excellency observes that honourable members in their discussion passed in review many of the most important measures adopted during his period of office and it is a source of deep satisfaction to him that his actions and policy in these questions of highest importance to India have merited approbation in the sober judgment of the Council of State. Her Excellency is also highly gratified by the kind references made to her efforts in the discharge of duties of her high position in India. That her work on behalf of the sick and the suffering and for the welfare of the women and children of India is so gratefully appreciated by members of the Council of State is no inconsiderable recompense for her labours and she will treasure the recollection of generosity of words in which appreciation has been expressed. I am to add that on the eve of their departure and amid the sadness inevitable in separation from the interests of the past five years Their Excellencies have been greatly stimulated and encouraged by the motion conveyed to them by the Council of State.—A. P.

SIND FINDS.

(Continued from previous page)

north of South America and he hoped the best type of colonists would be available who would uphold the best traditions of their country. (Applause.)

Mr. Bhore was very gratified at the reception of his motion and gave Mr. Joshi and Dr. Dutta sympathetic assurances on the points raised by them which had not been overlooked by the Government.

Finally, Mr. Bhore assured Dr. Dutta that the question of appointing an agent was receiving earnest consideration and that until every condition laid down had been satisfactorily fulfilled by the British Guiana Government not a single colonist would be allowed to leave the Indian shores. (Applause.)

The House passed the notification without alteration amidst applause and was adjourned after sitting lasting only 50 minutes.

The notification has been already published in newspapers.

The House applauded this early adjournment, being the only short sitting of the session. The Assembly next meets on Wednesday to discuss the South African question.—A. P.

POWER HOUSE AT KALYAN.

NOTICE OF ASSEMBLY RESOLUTION.

DELHI, March 22.

Mr. Kasturbhai Lalbhai has given notice of the following resolution which he proposes to move at the next Simla session of the Assembly:—

"This Assembly recommends to the Governor-General in Council that no steps be taken towards the construction of a power-house at Kalyan for the supply of electricity in connexion with the scheme of electrification of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway and that no financial commitments be made in that behalf until the project has been thoroughly examined and approved by the Standing Finance Committee for Railways."—A. P.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

At a meeting of the Geological, Mining and Metallurgical Society of India, to be held in the rooms of the Indian Mining Federation, Calcutta, on Wednesday, the 31st instant at 6 p.m. Mr. J. Sen, will exhibit some specimens of Fossil Plants from the Jharia Coalfield.

The Reception Committee of the first session of the Bombay Provincial Non-Brahmin Conference to be held in Bombay on the 1st and 2nd May next under the presidentship of Mr. D. R. Patel, has elected a working committee of about 75 leading non-Brahmin citizens of Bombay to make all arrangements in connection with the Conference.

Mr. Lamb, a clerk of the Calcutta Race course, met with an accident on Saturday, at Calcutta while riding along the Kidderpore Road. As he was crossing the road on his way back from the Ellenborough Course, his horse stumbled and fell and Mr. Lamb received serious injuries to his spine.

CABLE ITEMS.

A London message says:—The Court has gone into mourning for a fortnight, and, thereafter, half-mourning for a fortnight for the Queen Dowager Louise of Denmark who was the King's aunt.

An Amritsar message says:—The death has occurred of Sir Arur Singh, a leading Sikh 'rais' of the city.

The following horses have been scratched from Lincolnshire:—Tom Pinch at five on Saturday evening and Red Theo at nine to-day.

Double Chance was scratched from the Grand National at nine to-day.

The Air Force fliers have arrived at Moola.

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL REVIEW.

REVIVAL OF COMMERCIAL CONGRESS.

BY "KRISTODAS."

All those who are interested in the development of trade and industries must have welcomed the recent inauguration, or rather the revival of the Indian Industrial and Commercial Congress after a period of six years. During these six years the world has witnessed many an important economic and financial change which, when one looks to the pre-war period, may almost be called a revolution. The Indian commercial community organised the Indian Associated Chamber of Commerce even long before 1920, but, unfortunately, years have been allowed to elapse and the practical realisation of that ideal has not yet come to pass, though the enthusiasm and the efforts at collective working manifested at Delhi give promise now of the Indian Associated Chamber of Commerce being organised and developed at an early date. The Anglo-Indian Chambers of Commerce, however, have in the meanwhile borrowed the name for their own Associated Chamber of Commerce and been running it as an institution for some time past. Just as Indian Chambers of Commerce were required badly in different commercial and industrial cities and towns to beat down the unfair and undue influence of Anglo-Indian Chambers, a central body like the proposed Indian Associated Chamber of Commerce is very urgently required to counter-act the incuences, mischievous and pernicious in some respects, of the European Associated Chamber of Commerce.

THE DELHI SESSION.

The setting for the Commercial Congress at Delhi was indeed perfect and was portrayed in vivid colours by the Chairman of the Reception Committee, the Hon. Mr. Sethna. An ancient and historic city, the seat of mighty Empires in the past, has again been revived as the seat of a modern big Empire and is destined to see the struggle for freedom of their national life by the people of this country. It was but apposite, therefore, that the Commercial Congress held its meetings at such a place when both the Houses of the Indian Legislature were in session and when the united voice of commercial and industrial India could make itself heard in the Councils of the Government and make itself felt by the leaders of the people assembled in Delhi. Lala Harkishanlal's speech as President of the Congress was a panoramic sketch of the decline and fall of Indian trade and industries and one is reminded of the cinematographic display of periods of history which roll by on the screen when a preamble to some historic film has to be imprinted on the mind and attention of audience before they begin actually to see the unfolding of the story itself. His analysis, while it was keen and incisive, was accompanied by such a fund of gentle humour that even those who are attacked or are criticised will not fail to appreciate the viewpoint of this famous industrialist and commercial magnate. He pointed out the good points as well as the defects of the remedies suggested for the redemption of India, viz., Swadeshi, Charkha, Khaddar and the Royal Commission on Agriculture. His analysis in this case too was dispassionate, almost too dispassionate. He had not thought it fit to give the benefit of his wide experience to his countrymen and to tell them in so many clear and definite words as to what should be the remedies for relieving India of all her commercial and industrial ills. He perhaps intended his speech more as a panoramic view of the commercial and industrial India, than as a sermon from the pulpit giving some definite 'shalls' and 'shall-nots.' What he wanted was a greater quickening of life on the part of the business community and a greater realisation of their self-consciousness. We may perhaps read his message in the lines where he says:

"Leaders have been born in India to readjust religious ideas; there have been leaders to fight political battles; organizers of education and advocates of social reform have been there; and revival of art and music have had supporters, and lately there have appeared a few friends of labour, and a few economic writers; but the Inventor, the discoverer, the Engineer, and the builder and the organiser in the domain of national economics has yet to come."

It is always a moot question as to whether an inventor is doing greater service to his country than a poet or a literary man and it is doubtful if the question is still decided either one way or the other. Lala Harkishanlal at least appears to have no doubt in his mind with regard to this question, specially when the present circumstances of the country are taken into consideration.

WITHDRAWAL OF BOMBAY MILL-OWNERS.

It was unfortunate that the Bombay Mill owners' Association withdrew their delegates at the eleventh hour from the Congress on the plea that some of the resolutions were of a political nature. With due deference to that Association it may be said definitely that not a single resolution even among the draft resolutions could by any stretch of imagination be called political. I have dealt in these columns on several occasions with this spectre of Politics which appears to haunt the minds of some of our commercial and industrial leaders, and it was Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas who, both in his speeches at the meetings of the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Legislative Assembly, attempted in his vigorous and forcible manner to lay this spectre to rest. Unfortunately, the spectre still persists—at least in some quarters. There cannot be any such water-tight compartments as commerce and politics, and the Millowners' Association, who carried such a strong and well-planned agitation against the cotton excise duty, must know very well that commerce, industry and politics are all like the hues of a rainbow which merge into one another and which it would be difficult to distinguish as to where one ends and the other begins.

BRITISH BANKERS AND GOLD STANDARDS.

Some of the foremost British Bankers in their speeches at aenual meetings of their banks have discoursed mainly on the restoration of the Gold Standard in England. This elucidation was specially necessary because of the fears expressed in some quarters that the restoration of the Gold Standard has worked adversely to British trade and industries and brought about a reduction in the exports with the result that excess of imports amounts to the unprecedented figure of £395 millions. The Gold Standard in the British Isles is not an experiment, but so greatly have the conditions and the views of the people changed during the war and perhaps even more during the after-math of the war and the re-introduction of the Gold Standard by the Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill has almost come to be regarded in the nature of an experiment, and bankers, industrialists and economists are examining all the phenomena which have supervened during the last year with nervous care and anxiety just as a chemist would some of his delicate experiments. Sir Felix Schuster admits this excess of imports over exports but accounts for it by saying that there has been an increase in the amount of foreign investments held by England and that foreign specially, American monies employed there have been withdrawn to a considerable extent.

IMPROVEMENT OF BRITISH TRADE.

Not only this but he definitely asserts that there is no reason for pessimistic utterances and that British trade is not only holding its own but shows fair promise of considerable improvement. There is a cry sometimes raised that if India is put on a Gold Standard basis it would be found very difficult, if not impossible, to get all the gold supplies sufficient to cope with her requirements. It is interesting to note, therefore, from the recent speech of Sir Felix that gold production which during the war had been reduced is increasing again and that of the Transvaal is actually 5½ per cent. higher than it was in 1915, the year of the maximum production of the world. Similar pronounced opinions have been given by Mr. Walter Leaf and Mr. Holland Martins, speaking at the Westminster Bank and the Bank of Liverpool and Martins, respectively. The latter observed that other nations, some indeed taking the step before we did, others heartened by our example, have come back or are returning to gold, and also emphasised that the pact of Locarno with the return to Gold are sure foundations to build on. No less emphatic was Mr. McKenna, speaking at the Midland Bank, when he observed that the final step was taken without noticeable disturbance and "our ability to recover and hold a free gold market has been firmly established." If then in the opinion of all these leading experts the Gold Standard has not led to any cataclysm in England or in so many other countries where it has been re-introduced, there is no reason by it should cause any alarm in the case of this country.

DEVELOPMENT SCANDAL.

ANOTHER PROTEST MEETING TO-DAY.

A public meeting will be held under the auspices of the Indian Merchants' Chamber under the Presidentship of Mr. Lalji Naranji, M.L.C., President of the Chamber, to-day (Tuesday) at 6 p. m. (S. T.) in the Gaiety Theatre, in order to protest against the policy of Government in the matter of the Back Bay Reclamation and to ask for an independent Commission of Inquiry. The public are invited to attend.

Among the speakers will be Sir Dinshaw Petit, the Hon. Mr. P. C. Sethna, Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, H. P. Mody, Jamnadas Mehta, Jamnadas Dwarkadas, K. F. Nariman, Husseinbhoy A. Lalji, G. B. Trivedi, R. G. Pradhan, G. B. Pradhan, and Dadubhai Desai.

REVISION OF ELECTORAL ROLLS.

POOR NON-BRAHMINS.

POONA, Mar. 22.

A large public meeting of non-Brahmins of Poona City, Cantonment and Kirkee against investing Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte, President of City Municipality, with authority to revise electoral rolls of voters of Poona City, Cantonment, Kirkee, Bhamburda and Yerandavna which is being prepared for the coming Bombay Council elections. Announcement has already been made that Mr. Apte intends to contest seat of this very constituency, hence protest against his being invested with this power.

Mr. B. Chakranarayan, Advocate, occupied the chair.

The following resolution moved by Mr. Patade of the Depressed classes was passed:—"A disinterested person should be invested with the power to revise electoral rolls for Poona city constituency. Rao Bahadur L. J. Apte whose candidature for this constituency has been announced is invested with powers to revise electoral rolls which includes power to allow or disallow names of voters to be entered in rolls. This meeting of citizens of Poona Cantonment, Kirkee, Bhamburda and Yerandavna protests against the procedure of investing an interested person with such powers and records its disapprobation with regard to it".

Mr. K. S. Gupte, pleader said that time had come for organised efforts to awaken ignorant masses to their rights. As regards Council elections it was a matter of great importance that the choice of the right candidate should be made. He urged that the grievances of the vast majority of non-Brahmins could not possibly be represented in the Council by one imbued with the idea of Brahmin supremacy. The present policy of the representative of Poona to abstain from taking any part in the Council proceedings was detrimental to the interests of non-Brahmins when important Bills were being discussed and passed.—A. P.

CERTIFICATION BY C. P. GOVERNOR.

EXCISE DEMAND RESTORED.

NAGPUR, Mar. 22.

The demands under head "Land Revenue" (Reserved), demand under head "Excise" (Transferred) and demand under head "Stamps" (Reserved) which were rejected by the C. P. Legislative Council have been certified by his Excellency the Governor on the ground that the expenditure is essential for the discharge of administration.—A. P.

LATE KHAN SAHEB NOWROJI K. MODY

Mr. R. B. Paymaster in the course of an obituary notice of Khan Saheb Nowroji Kikobad Mody who lately passed away at Bandra at the age of 85. says: Mr. Mody belonged to the ancient Dhunji Mody family of Surat, a branch of which emigrated to Daman and subsequently settled there. Mr. Nowroji's father was known as Kikobad Darasha Nusservanji Mody. The Apollo Hotel, Bombay, belonged to the same family.

The late Mr. Nowroji was born at Surat in 1842. From 1868 to 1870 he was a head clerk in the B. B. and C. I. Railway Police. After having served as head clerk to several Superintendents of the Baroda Police in the November of 1874, he was sent as 4th grade Police Inspector to Ahmedabad and thence to Surat where during the income-tax riots of April, 1878, he distinguished himself. In the October of 1879 he was again sent to Ahmedabad where he remained till 1891 when he was appointed to succeed Mr. Maneksa, in the Bombay District.

In the October of 1887 he passed the higher standard examination thereby qualifying for the post of Deputy Superintendent. In the June of 1897 he retired on pension, and then for a period of 12 years was a cashier in the firm of Ratanji Bomanji Dubash.

(Continued from column 6.)

most—should be opened in all the wards to facilitate enrolment and to obviate congestion at the Municipal Office.

Finally the time given for enrolment is not quite sufficient. It must be extended up to the end of April instead of the 20th.

If the above suggestions are adopted no more justifiable blame can possibly attach itself to the roll-preparing machinery if in the end an incorrect roll is the ultimate result.—Yours, etc.

N. V. SARMA.

March 22.

SUSPICIOUS ISOLATION.

COMMENT OF "TIMES" ON AMERICAN ATTITUDE.

LONDON, March 22.

In an editorial referring to the "perplexing and embarrassing coincidence" of Senator Borah's proposal with Mr. Houghton's report which is not unnaturally regarded in many quarters as a clear evidence of the tendency in America, to return to the policy of suspicious isolation "The Times" congratulates the State Department on removing the danger of apprehension regarding Senator Borah's proposal and also on the intimation that Mr. Houghton's Report must not be taken as an indication of the Government's policy but it expresses the opinion that incidents cannot be dismissed as though they have never occurred, especially by Mr. Houghton's "far too sweeping indictment."

Paris.—The "Journal Des Debats" says Mr. Houghton's report is a monument of ignorance and presumption.

Other papers demand that the incident should be taken up diplomatically.

"Pertinax" in the "Echo de Paris" interprets the development as a warning to Sir A. Chamberlain to conform more strictly to the ideas of Washington.—Reuter's Special

FAREWELL TO PRINCIPAL COVERNTON.

Principal A. L. Covernton was entertained to a farewell dinner presided over by Mr. H. J. Bhabha by the Elphinstonian Society at the Taj Mahal Hotel, Bombay, on Saturday night in the presence of many well known Elphinstonians, for the purpose of doing honour to their Principal on the eve of his retirement.

Among those present were the Hon. Mr. Justice H. C. Coyaji, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Captain S. L. Bhatia, Mr. M. R. Jayakar, Miss S. D. Dallas, Mrs. David, Miss M. A. Tata, Dr. B. P. Karani, Miss R. K. Desai, Mr. S. D. Khambata, Mr. S. B. Kapadia, Dr. Meldrum, Mr. B. J. Desai and Mr. D. G. Dalvi.

Mr. B. J. Desai proposing "The Guest" expressed heart-felt appreciation of the great work that Mr. Covernton had done for education in this Presidency. Looking back to the time when Professor Covernton first came to the Elphinstone College and the speaker was about to leave it, he came to think of him in a somewhat different vein to what he had since learnt to think of him.

REGRET AT LEAVING.

Mr. Covernton made a feeling reply in the course of which he expressed his deep sense of regret at parting from his many friends. There were many Colleges in the Presidency and they had all their special merits but he claimed that the Elphinstone College seemed to the Elphinstonians to be the premier College in the whole of India. There were few students of the College of whom he could think without interest and affection. For some of them he had the greatest admiration. The students had shown qualities which could not be surpassed by the students of any other College in the world.

Miss Mitha A. Tata proposed "The Elphinstonian Society" followed by Mr. D. G. Dalvi, Mr. J. C. P. D'Andrade proposed the toast of "The Ladies" and Miss R. K. Desai replied to it.

NEXT COUNCIL ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Municipal Commissioner has notified in all the local papers that those who are entitled to vote should apply to him with 'documentary evidence' to have their names enrolled. But this notification does not seem to have served the purpose because of the fact that only a small percentage of even the literate class reads the advertisement columns of a newspaper.

Many are under the impression that their names are already on the list and that there is no necessity for re-application. The Commissioner ought to be clear on this point. If the notification of the Commissioner is strictly interpreted and if he sticks to it, thousands who are entitled to be registered as voters will be disfranchised through default. Therefore, it becomes imperative on the part of the Commissioner to take extensive and wide steps to acquaint the electorate with the danger of losing their right and privilege if they do not act according to the notification. The notification fixes the 1st of April and the 20th of April as the latest dates for preliminary and semi-final registration and this fixing of two dates near to each other has caused considerable confusion.

Unfortunately, the Municipality—I mean the machinery of the Municipality entrusted with the preparation of the Electoral Roll—has a stereotyped and rotten way of doing things, so far as this work is concerned and in the light of its past inglorious record it is a pity that the Government should have entrusted the work of preparing the electoral roll of the Legislative Council with the Municipal Commissioner. Now that it has been done, the Electoral Roll of the Legislative Council will only be a prototype of the Municipal Roll. It is not yet too late to mend.

I have long ago suggested how the electoral roll could be made as perfect as humanly possible, and I repeat my suggestions hereunder. They are:

(1) Placards in bold and two coloured (red and black) characters explaining to the Electorate by appropriate catchwords the gist of the notification mentioned above should be exhibited profusely in all the wards of the city.

(11) The attention of the electorate must be drawn by tom-toming in the city in such a way as not to cause inconvenience to the public.

(111) Temporary Offices solely for the purpose of registration and no more—by Office I mean a clerk and a peon at the

(Continued in Col. 5.)

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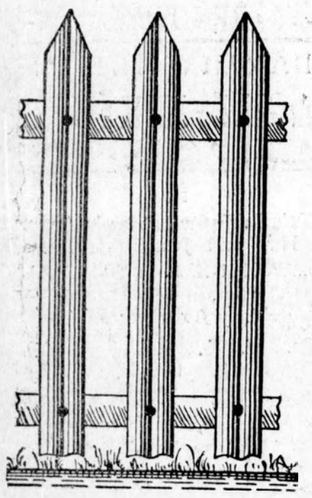

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To,
Messrs. K.P. RAY & J.P. RAY BROS
Dept. No 5 DELHI.

Dear Sirs,

I was suffering from terrible "Asthmatic fits" for nearly two years with no sleep in the night. Although I tried many medicines, none of them gave me any relief. After all, one medical man advised me to try your "Asthma Specific" as a last chance when I gave up all hopes of recovery. I used only six powders on alternate days and am extremely glad to inform you that I am now perfectly free from the troublesome symptom of the cursed malady. I do not get any symptom of the disease since September 18.

Yours very faithfully,
C. NARAYANA IYER
Dy. Inspector of Vaccination,
Gudur Circle,
Gudur, Nellore District,
Madras Presidency.

12-5-19.

Note:—Testimonials are sent free. Full payment is to be refunded if radical cure is not effected.

HINDUSTHANI SEVA DAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The public will like to know something about that small band of our young men, who dressed in Swadeshi Khakhi are always to be found assisting in keeping order in the midst of seething humanity on national occasions: I mean the Congress Volunteers.

There were 110 men and 11 women Volunteers and Sahayaks on the Bombay roll of the Hindusthan Seva Dal on 31st December 1924. On 30th September 1925, the number had increased to 132.

During the year almost every public meeting was attended by the volunteers, and the strenuous work they were called upon to do day after day and late in the night whilst the Exhibition was open at the Congress House last year, will be fresh in the minds of all persons who had the good fortune to visit the Exhibition. The volunteers know no distinction of caste or creed and they assisted the Haj pilgrims during medical inspection and while embarking for Haj. Volunteers are required to attend at Congress House every Sunday morning to receive physical training and to be drilled.

The Congress Volunteers are under charge of the Hindusthani Seva Dal which is a part of the Congress organisation and which held its second annual conference and the third All-India Volunteers Conference, during the Congress week at Cawnpore last year. Indians above 18 years of age who sign the Sahayak pledge and undergo training in accordance with the prescribed schedule and sign the Ahmedabad pledge are styled Full Members. Every Indian above the age of 18 who is admitted into the Dal Organisation on the approval of any officer or member of the Dal appointed in that behalf and who gives an undertaking in writing to abide by the rules of the Dal and to carry out all orders given and who undergoes the prescribed training is called a Sahayak. Complete rules and regulations of the Dal were published in the "Chronicle" in February 1924. Experience, however, proved the necessity of making certain changes in the constitution rules and regulations, as well as in the course of training of the Dal. It was accordingly resolved at the second sitting of the Conference held on December 27th last to empower the All-India Board to make the necessary amendments so as to permit boys and girls between 11 and 18 years to become members of the Dal and having regard to the fact that paying membership instils a sense of responsibility in the members, it was considered desirable to charge a nominal fee of four annas per annum for membership.

The All-India Board consists of Mr. T. C. Goswami (President), Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Maulana Shaukat Ali, Dr. M. A. Ansari, Mr. Shrinivas Iyengar, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Acharya A. T. Gidwani, Mr. Baba Saheb Deshmukh, Mr. Manilal Kothari, Mr. Makhanlal Chaturvedi, Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru, and Dr. N. S. Hardikar (General Secretary).

The Dal has published a full report of the 1925. Conference which makes interesting reading. The Conference was attended by leaders of all shedes of political opinion and they promised a keen interest in its welfare. Six delegates attended the Conference from Bombay whilst delegates also came from Andhra, Bengal, Behar, Berar, the C. P. Carnatak Maharastra the Punjab, Sindh, Tamil, Oudh and the United Provinces. The number of delegates was far larger than during the previous year.

The Dal makes a grant to "the Volunteer" a periodical published at Hubli at the annual subscription of Rs. 3 and which deals with all about the Seva Dal and volunteering.

All those who wish to become volunteers and join the Dal are requested at once to communicate with the undersigned at Congress House, Girgaum Back Road, Bombay.—Yours, etc.

NAYAN H. PANDIA.
Hon. Secretary,
Volunteer Board.

FROM LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

"A. B. C." (Broach) says that Mr. C. N. Mehta, District Judge, Broach, has appointed one Mr. Pravinasagar to a certain post superseding the claims of 50 senior and better qualified men.

VEGETABLE GHEE.

Mr. D. M. Mehta (Ghatkopar) complains that vegetable ghee has become alarmingly common now and is used considerably in adulterating pure ghee and that it is very difficult now to get pure ghee or sweets made with it. He, therefore, calls upon the authorities to take drastic action to prevent such adulteration.

BARODA STUDENTS ON STRIKE.

Mr. S. T. Sheth (Sidhpur) says that like the students of Amreli the High School students of Sidhpur too have been on strike since the 4th instant on account of the rise in fees and have been driven to join private classes. He says their condition is pitiable in view of the approaching examinations especially the Matriculation Examination.

GOVERNMENT'S LIQUOR CAMPAIGN.

"K. P. P." (Sholapur) writes that Government have given a license to open a new toddy shop at Sholapur within 40 paces of the workmen's chawls of the Sholapur Mills in the teeth of opposition from the mill authorities. Is this consistent, he asks, with Government's promise to work for Prohibition?

BACK BAY MUDDLE.

Mr. Narayenrao Kulkerni (Bombay) thinks that it is not at all necessary for the Legislative Council to set apart yearly, Rs. 20 lakhs for sixty years, for Sinking Fund from Provincial revenue to cover the loss from the Back Bay Muddle as the sale proceeds of the reclaimed land in Blocks 1, 2 and 8 may fairly cover the total expenditure.

DR. PARANJPYE AND KARNATAK.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I chanced to see just to-day, that from among the numerous unimpeachable facts quoted by the various correspondents in "The Chronicle" to evidence the indifference of Dr. Paranjpye to the interests of the educational future of the Karnatak, the editor of the "Fergusson College Magazine" in the latest issue of his journal has singled out one for an effective reply as probably he fondly believes through the dignified pages of a college magazine. He says that to attribute the closing of the K. E. Society's College at Dharwar to Dr. Paranjpye's indifference is a 'stupid', 'untruth.' Leaving the choice of appropriate words to the Cambridge professor, let me come to some hard facts. The Editor has endeavoured to trot out the same old defence as was attempted to be put forth by Dr. Paranjpye himself, when this charge was made to his face during his previous electioneering campaign in Karnatak. He repeats that the college succumbed to the internal dissensions that arose among the managers themselves at the outbreak of the Non-Cooperation Movement! Let me make a present to the Editor, of the facts that the internal dissensions among the managers—whatever they were—were already settled as early as "before the end of the first term," that is, long before the Non-Cooperation wave of the boycott of colleges in next February (1921), and after a settlement of all disputes the college had been handed over to Principal Katti and his colleagues with an advisory board to guide them. In April and May 1921, when subsequently the question of the closing down of the College had to be considered, the only difficulty that faced the conductors of the infant institution was want of funds as the former supporters of the College having joined the N.-C.-O. movement were not in a position to keep up the affiliated institution. Would it not then, have behoved the Minister who strangely claimed credit in his previous manifesto for having battled successfully with Non-Co-operation, to save the institution by providing the conductors with a few thousands, according to their modest needs from the big budget of the Bombay Government? That Dr. Paranjpye failed to find the few thousands, and thereby to preserve the institution with a promising future, is a fact. These are the hard truths, and let me assure my friend the editor of the "F. C. M." that an indefensible defence does not improve by repetition.

The second statement of the learned professor is astounding and hence tending to 'provoke more amusement than anger. If the Professor, instead of scribbling some irresponsible stuff after a day's hard toil in the class room, had tried to refresh his memory to the recollection of some facts and figures, he could have avoided including at least two 'wild misrepresentations' in that one sentence, in a sober magazine to be read by the students. With all the emphasis at his command, the editor asserts that "Dr. Paranjpye was at that time Principal of the Fergusson College, and had not the remotest connexion with the education of 'Karnatak.' The K. E. Society's College had to be closed down, as I have already stated above, "after March 1921," and if the Professor conveniently forgets who was his chief then, let me aid his overcrowded memory by reminding him that Dr. Paranjpye had been appointed a Minister of the Bombay Government; as early as in January 1921, and thus being then a member for the University and a Minister in charge of the Educational portfolio had everything to do with the education of Karnatak, and especially a college affiliated to the University he sought to represent. Now for these baseless assertions—are they 'wild misrepresentations' or 'stupid untruths?' It may be uncharitable to attribute motives to Dr. Paranjpye; but the charge of his indifference to the educational interests of Karnatak substantiated by quite a host of facts, is bound to remain unchallenged.—Yosrs etc.,

g ONE WELL-INFORMED.

"G.I.P. AND NEW AVENUES OF REVENUE."

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—With reference to the article on the above subject which appeared under the signature of Mr. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee in the issue of the 10th instant of your popular paper, I quite confirm what is stated therein and would suggest that as the nuisance caused to third class passengers is daily increasing on account of these uncontrolled beggars and hawkers, it is for the Railway authorities to issue strict instructions to their so many travelling Inspectors now seen almost surplus to actual requirements to keep vigilent watch on these troublesome beggars and hawkers and stop the nuisance unnecessarily caused to passengers. The Stations responsible for giving entrance to these beggars travelling apparently without tickets should also be taken to task to eradicate the cause of this evil.—Yours etc.,

JIVRAJ GOCULDAS NENSEY.
B. V. NAVALKER.

SEQUEL TO WIDOW REMARRIAGE

MR. MUNSHI EXCOMMUNICATED.

Mr. K. M. Munshi, Advocate, Bombay, High Court, who recently married Mrs. Lilavati Sheth, a Jain widow, has been excommunicated by the Bhargava Brahmin community of Broach, of which Mr. Munshi is a member.

KARNATAK UNIFICATION.

A GROWING POPULAR DEMAND.

A meeting of a good number of Karnatakis—of those who are engaged in the task of the political and cultural unification of all Canarese-speaking people now scattered under different administrations—was held in Sardar Griha the other day, with Mr. S. A Sardesai, in the Chair.

In his introductory speech, the Chairman said that the Canarese-speaking people had a civilization and culture of their own. They had interests that were not the same as those of non-canarese speaking people with whom they had been harnessed under one administration. Nothing short of a Provincial Government and a provincial legislature will meet the many needs and requirements of the Canarese nations. Concluding, the Chairman stressed the need for propaganda and agitation.

Mr. Kaujalgi President Karnatak Provincial Congress Committee, observed:

There are thirty lakhs of Karnatakis in the Nizam's Dominions, sixty lakhs in Mysore State, ten lakhs under native chiefs and sixty lakhs in British India. If united and brought under a single administration the Karnatakis will form a well-knit nation with Mr. Kambli, M.L.C., as President, a conference was held at Belgaum during the Congress Week of 1924, for inaugurating the Karnatak unification movement; but so far very little, if at all, has been done either in the matter of propaganda or in the matter of organization. A separate university for Karnatak must follow logically.

Mr. V. N. Jog, M.L.C., said that the problem of political and cultural unification was a serious one and must be carefully studied and a practical scheme must be formulated.

Mr. Karki, M.L.C., pointed out that the Mysore University was well-disposed towards the aspirations of the Canarese people. To achieve the purpose of unification mere agitation would hardly do. Municipalities, local boards, co-operative urban and rural societies must join together to give momentum to the cause.

Rao Bahadur Kambli, M.L.C., said that if a Karnatak province could be constituted the Government of the province would derive as revenue as much as five crores of rupees. He suggested the preparation of a scheme of unification.

On the suggestion of Mr. S. S. Tantry, Joint Secretary, the Karnatak Sabha, a Committee consisting of Rao Bahadur Kambli, Mr. Karki and Mr. Kaujalgi was formed and authorised to prepare a scheme of unification to be placed before the Unification Conference to be held at Bellary in the third week of May 1926, along with the Karnatak Political Conference.

INDIA'S PEARL TRADE.

MENACE OF CULTURE PEARLS.

(BY V. K. B.)

So many complaints are heard about the unscrupulous and disgraceful mixing of good and genuine pearls with the Japanese 'culture' pearls—which are pearls only in name—that the jewellers and pearl merchants of London, Paris, Bombay and other centres have to take effective steps to prevent these frauds. They have formed special associations to deal strictly with such fraudulent practices. Those dealers, who play such tricks of mixing "culture" pearls among real ones are ruticated from the Trade by such Associations. The Americans have got special apparatus instantly to distinguish genuine from 'culture' pearls. The Associations in important centres of the Pearl Trade employ special experts to detect any mal-practices suspected by the trade, and if anybody be found to indulge in the same, the Associations take severe steps against him. The Pearl Trade is very important to India, because her merchants possess almost a monopoly in the same. All the Arab Pearl Merchants, who deal in rich genuine pearls, which are extracted from the pearl fisheries from the Persian Gulf, export their pearls to India—mostly Bombay and Surat, where the pearls are assorted and made into parcels and strings. All Europe is supplied—by India—with genuine pearls.

The exports from India are worth about Rs. 40,000,000 per year—three-fourths of which are sent to Paris in minute parcels, weighing only a few ounces each.

This trade is threatened with danger on account of the frauds, connected with mixing of real with 'culture' pearls.

A well-known Indian pearl-dealer of Chancery Lane (London), while reviewing the conditions of the Pearl Trade and the causes of the recent depression, says as follows:—

"Various causes have been put forth by various people for the present painfully quiet condition of the pearl market some of which would be interesting to note down here.

1. That there prevails a world-wide depression in all the markets: therefore, sympathetically the pearl market must be quiet.

2. That the prices of pearls in general and of smaller sizes in particular have gone high, entirely out of reasonable proportion owing to mere speculation, and, therefore, a fairly good quality pearl necklace has gone beyond the reach of an average consumer.

3. That the cultured pearls have wrought immeasurable harm and have been a very great menace to the very existence of the trade especially owing to most unscrupulous and disgraceful mixing which has given a very rude shock to the confidence in the trade and for which immediate and most rigorous steps by all important bodies in all the centres are of paramount importance. The evil is there and must be nipped in the bud.

4. That the consumption during the year under review being comparatively very low, wholesale dealers both here as well as on the continent have not ventured to buy anything beyond their bare wants under the present rather gloomy circumstances.

5. That owing to the present chaos, the most tangible hope of the prices being a bit easier in the near future, has kept away some of the important American buyers.

Speaking from a very pessimistic point of view, the fashion is there and will be there, there is, therefore, every hope and possibility of things becoming quite normal and instead of the present fluky business, regular business conditions would soon prevail. We hope and pray that this is a lull that precedes the storm."

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1000 BLIND A YEAR.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—The census results between the years 1911 and 1921 of the blind in our Presidency alone show that at an average no less than one thousand blind of both sexes are added every year to the already existing population. This is, indeed, an appalling figure and of itself must bestir the public and the State to try to mitigate the ever-growing evil.

The problem of the blind is the one which deserves immediate attention of all classes of people, as we have neglected these unhappiest fellow-beings of ours sufficiently long. We often complain that there is a dearth of good sincere workers for political, social and humanitarian work in India. But this argument holds no water as far as the problem of the blind is concerned in this Presidency. We have among us a most sincere, ardent and active worker in the person of Mr. Chatrapati principal of the Victoria Memorial School for the Blind. Mr. Chatrapati has practically dedicated his whole life to the cause of the blind, and he is in touch with this section of the suffering humanity for over 30 years. Therefore one cannot get a better man than him in the field of this kind of work.

Will India respond to his call and wipe off the stigma of being callous to the millions of her sightless, hapless, homeless souls?—Yours, etc.

BYRAM N. KHAMBATA.
275, Hornby Road, Fort.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

"One Who Knows", replying to what he regards as misleading and one-sided remarks of the Ahmedabad correspondent of the "Times of India" regarding the appointment of the Chief Officer of the Ahmedabad Municipality, writes in the course of a letter addressed to the "Times of India" but not published by the paper:—I wish your correspondent as representing a journal of your reputation had made a thorough inquiry instead of sending the Bazar gossips which are sure to spread in times of excitement. So far as I know the whole N. C. O. party with the exception of one or two members was unanimously of opinion to select the best candidate from among 625 applicants and the work of recommending such a candidate after consulting other groups of councillors was entrusted to the President, Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel. Mr. Patel with the help of about half a dozen independent councillors including Messrs. Ramanbhai, Mavlankar, P.N. Vakil, Dr. Tankaria and Mr. G. I. Patel, M. L. C., was able to find in Mr. S. A. Shete of the Bombay Municipality, a man who woulld exactly suit the Ahmedabad Municipality. The N. C. O. party wanted all its members to vote for Mr. Shete in the final tie and all have faithfully done it. From an unbiassed person there would have been nothing but praise for the selection of Mr. Shete as there were several influential persons in the field backed up by one or more councillors. The Ahmedabad Municipality deserves to be congratulated rather than run down for the judicious manner in which it has exercised the power of appointing its chief executive officer keeping aside all influences which were at work from the time the applications were invited. Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel too has been actuated by only one motive and that is to select the best man in the interests of the city.

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AFRIDI TRIBES' LOYALTY.

ADDRESS TO VICEROY.

PESHAWAR, March 21.

The Viceroy accompanied by the Chief Commissioner and the General Officer Commanding the District visited Khyber Pass and went by rail to Landi Kotal. He motored back to Peshawar stopping at Jamrud where he received addresses from Afridi *Jirgato* to which he made the following reply:—

I thank you for your warm welcome and good wishes and your expressions of loyalty which I deeply appreciate. I shall not fail to convey your message to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and His Majesty the King Emperor. The written representation which you have submitted to me will be carefully examined by my Government and the Chief Commissioner will apprise you in due course through the Political Agent of the Khyber of the conclusions arrived at. I am very gratified to find time on the eve of my departure to pay one more visit to this historic pass and to meet representatives of the tribes and inform myself of their conditions and welfare.

FRIENDLY POLICY.

My policy and the policy of my Government has always been to maintain friendly relations with the tribes and enlist their confidence and cooperation. I trust that the tribes on their part will continue actively to support the officers of my Government in the maintenance of peace on the border so that the prosperity of people living in the Frontier area may be preserved and ensured.

I gratefully acknowledge the great assistance which has been given in this work by the tribes in the past and I am confident that the same measure of support will be forthcoming in future. So long as the tribes faithfully discharge their responsibilities they may implicitly rely on the firm friendship of my Government and on its earnest solicitude for their interests and welfare.—A. P.

ACT OF INCENDIARISM.

AHMEDABAD CASE.

AHMEDABAD, March 22.

Mr. E. Clements, District and Sessions Judge, this morning acquitted one accused and sentenced two accused to five years' rigorous imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 500 or in default six months' further rigorous imprisonment for having committed mischief by fire, under Section 436 Indian Penal Code, in order to destroy the Companywalla Market. The act of incendiarism was committed on the 7th July at about 8 p.m. in two godowns the contents of which were insured to the extent of Rs 40,000. According to the prosecution accused No. 1 and approver sprinkled petrol and accused Nos. 2 and 3 had been watching from outside but owing to the cleverness of the accused No. 1 there was a premature explosion and all four conspirators took to their heels. A hue and cry was raised and accused No. 1 was caught and taken into custody. One half of the market was burnt down and only a skeleton of the building remained.—A. P.

At the garden party at Peshawar on Sunday the Viceroy invested Lt.-Col. C. E. Bruce with O.B.E. and presented the following medals and badges:—To Subedar Major Amir Khan, A.M.C. to Khan Sahib Captain Shahzada Mir Khan an O.B.I., First Class; to Khan Sahib Muhammad Muzaffar Khan, Khan Sahib Abdus Samad Khan, Khan Sahib Rana Talia Muhammad Khan and Khan Sahib Abbas Wali Muhammad Khan the badge of Khan Bahadur.—A. P.

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COUNCIL ELECTIONS.

PRELIMINARY ELECTORAL ROLLS.

The "Bombay Government Gazette" of 11th March has announced that the Bombay Government has fixed the 6th proximo as the date for preliminary publication of the electoral rolls. These as usual will be prepared by the Collectors of the Districts except in the case of the constituencies in Bombay City, where the Municipal Commissioner will do the necessary work. Any person who is entitled to have his name put upon the electoral rolls should, within 15 days from the date of the preliminary publication, notify the Collector or the Municipal Commissioner of his claim and the latter will then hear him and decide whether it should be allowed. The electoral rolls thus revised will be published at the headquarters of the Returning Officer (a list of the Returning Officers is given below) on the 22nd June. Parts of the roll will also be published at the headquarters of each municipal cantonment, notified or village area so far as they relate to those areas. Persons entitled to vote should examine these revised electoral rolls and if their names have been omitted should send in their claims to be placed on the roll. It is also open to people to object to names of other such claims and objections must be people being put on the register. All such claims and objections must be sent to the Revising Officers who are as follows:—

The City of Bombay:—

(A) Chief Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Bombay. (B) The Municipal District of Karachi the Cantonments of Karachi and Manora, the limits of the Karachi Port Trust and the taluka of Karachi.—The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Karachi. (C) The Municipal District of Ahmedabad, the Cantonment of Ahmedabad and the Notified Areas of Kankaria, Asarwa, Ellis Bridge and Sabarmati.—The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, (D) The Municipal District of Poona, the suburban municipal district of Poona and the Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee.—The Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Poona, (E) Any other area.—The Subordinate Judge within the local limits of whose ordinary jurisdiction the area is situate.

After the claims or objections have been considered by the Revising Officers, the Collector will make further alterations in the electoral rolls in accordance with their decisions. The revised rolls will be finally published on the 20 August.

QUALIFICATIONS OF VOTERS.

Many probably are not yet clear as to the qualifications of those entitled to vote at the coming elections for the 54 constituencies of the Bombay Legislative Council. Some of these are called Mahomedan where only Mahomedans can vote, and others called non-Mahomedan where only non-Mahomedans can vote. These constituencies are again divided into Urban and Rural constituencies.

In an 'Urban' constituency the following people, male or female, are entitled to vote provided they are over 24 years of age.

Any person who on the 1st of April had a place of residence in the constituency or within two miles thereof and who occupied either as tenant or as owner a house or building of an annual rental value of not less than Rs. 36 in the mofussil or Rs. 120 in Bombay City or Rs. 60 in Karachi;

or who occupied (in mofussil urban constituencies where there is no house tax) a house or building which was worth not less than Rs 1,500;

or was assessed to pay income tax;

or was a retired or pensioned military office or soldier.

Any person male or female residing in a Rural constituency is entitled to a vote, provided that on the 1st of January he had a place of residence in the constituency or an adjoining constituency and who was assessed to income tax;

or was retired or pensioned military officer or soldier;

or held by ownership or tenancy land of which the annual assessment is in Sind not less than Rs. 16 in the Upper Sind Frontier and not less than Rs. 32 in other parts; in the Presidency of not less than Rs. 16 in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri District and not less than Rs. 32 in other parts;

or who was an alience of the right of Government to the payment of land revenue or rent of not less than Rs. 16 in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri District or Rs. 32 elsewhere;

or was a Khot responsible for the payment of Rs. 16 as land revenue in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri District or Rs. 32 elsewhere;

or in municipal districts, cantonments or notified areas the ownership or tenancy of a house of which the annual rental was not less than Rs. 36 in Sind, not less than Rs. 24 in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri District or not less than Rs. 36 elsewhere;

or was the owner or tenant of a house, the capital value of which was not less than Rs. 1,000 in the Panch Mahals or Ratnagiri District and not less than Rs. 1,500 elsewhere.

An income tax assessee if he wishes to have his name included in an electoral roll should normally get his name entered himself and it is open to him to produce a demand notice in order to satisfy the authorities preparing the roll that he is an assessee. Where an assessee does not desire to produce a demand notice—which indicates the amount of his total annual income—he can obtain from the Commissioner of Income Tax, free of charge, a certificate to the effect either that he is an assessee or that he is assessed above a certain limit of income. A certificate of payment will also be issued if the assessee does not wish to present his income tax receipt.

RETURNING OFFICERS.

The Returning Officers are as follows:—

The Collector within whose jurisdiction the constituency is included:—

(a) Non-Mahomedan Urban constituencies. (b) Non-Mahomedan Rural constituencies. ((c) Bombay City (Mahomedan) and Karachi City (Mahomedan) Urban constituencies. (d) Mahomedan Rural constituencies in Sind. (e) Bombay City (European).

The Commissioner within whose jurisdiction the constituency is included:—

(a) Non-Mahomedan Rural constituencies in Sind. (b) Mahomedan Urban constituencies excluding Bombay City and Karachi. (c) Mahomedan Rural contituencies excluding those in Sind.

The Commissioner, C.D., Deccan Sardars and Inamdars.

The Commissioner, N.D., Gujarat Sardars and Inamdars.

The Commissioner in Sind, Jagirdars and Zamindars (Sind).

The Collector of Bombay, Presidency (European).

The Registrar, Bombay University, Bombay University.

The Secretary for the time being of the Association forming a Commerce and Industry constituency, The Constituency so formed.

Further details as to qualifications of voters, etc., will be found in the electoral rules published in the Bombay Government Gazette, Part 1, of 10th December last.

BOMBAY COUNCIL

INTERPELLATIONS.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai asked: Will Government be pleased to state—(a) the number of boys receiving instruction at the Deccan College, Poona; (b) the number of boys receiving education at the Fergusson and New Poona Colleges respectively; (c) whether it is a fact that in the Deccan College the number of students is regularly falling on account of the existence of two other colleges in the same city; (d) the number of students in the Deccan College during each of the last five years; (e) the expenditure per student incurred annually in the Deccan College.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav replied: (a) 276. (b) 1,171 at the Fergusson College and 524 at the New Poona College. (c) The figures given in the replies to parts (a) and (d) will show that the number of students at the Deccan College has not been falling. (d) The sub-joined statement gives the requisite information:—Year 1920-21, average monthly number 255; 1921-22, 249; 1922-23, 238; 1923-24, 259; 1924-25,240. (e) The annual cost per student on an average comes to Rs. 553.

PRIZE OF DELHI SCHEME.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai asked: Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether their attention has been drawn to the scheme for the encouragement of Indian Art embodied in the Prize of Delhi Scheme? (b) If the reply to the above be in the affirmative, what steps they have taken or intend to take to put the scheme into actual execution.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav replied: (a) Government are aware of the scheme for the encouragement of Indan Art formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee formed in Bombay last year. (b) In view of the fact that this Government have already under consideration certain proposals for the encouragement of Indian Art formulated by the Government of India, they have not considered the scheme formulated by the Prize of Delhi Committee separately.

PROPOSED CENTRAL ARTS INSTITUTION.

Rao Saheb D. P. Desai asked:—Will Government be pleased to state—(a) whether the Government of India have invited their views on the proposed establishment of a Central Art Institution similar to the one suggested in the Prize of Delhi Scheme. (b) If the reply be in the affirmative to state the decision which they have communicated to the Government of India.

The Hon. Mr. B. V. Jadhav replied: (a) The reply is in the affirmative. (b) After preliminary consideration of the scheme this Government have provisionally informed the Government of India that they will be prepared to co-operate in the proposed scheme and contribute towards it. The scheme is at present under detailed consideration of Government.

DREDGER FOR LLOYD BARRAGE.

Mr. B. G. Pahalajani asked: Will Government be pleased to state—(a) the cost of the dredger purchased for the Lloyd Barrage in Rupees; (b) the total dredging capacity per minute of this dredger according to specifications; (c) through whom it was purchased by the High Commissioner or by the Government of India, Stores Department, or by the Barrage officers; (d) whether the dredger received is up to the specifications; (e) if not, by what capacity does it fall short; (f) what Government intend to do with it: whether they intend to keep it or return it; (g) who will bear the loss?

The Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir replied: (a) Two dredgers were ordered at a total cost, including 1,000 feet of floating pipe line, terminal pontoons and heave up boats for each, of Rs. 24,22,875 delivered at Sukkur. (b) The dredging capacity of each dredger under certain specified conditions was to be 20,000 cubic feet of solids in two hours or 80,000 cubic feet of solids over a period of 10 hours, i.e., 8,000 cubic feet per hour, including all time required for shifting the vessel on to its work after first commencement of dredging. (c) The dredgers were purchased through the High Commissioner for India, London. (d) Of the two dredgers one, the "Rohri" has passed her final acceptance trials satisfactorily. The second dredger, the "Ruk" failed to pass her trials last month and is undergoing fresh trials now. (e), (f) and (g) Do not arise.

SINDH SOCIAL WORKERS' CONFERENCE

HYDERABAD (SINDH), March 20.

The Seva Mandal of Larkana is organizing a conference of social workers of Sindh at that place during the coming Easter holidays. Prof. Waswani has consented to preside over the function.—F. P. I.

SIR K. G GUPTA.

CALCUTTA, March 21.

There is improvement in the condition of Sir K. G. Gupta.—A. P.

TURCO-FRENCH TREATY.

JUDICIAL REFORMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

STAMBOUL, Feb. 23.

The negotiations between Dr. Tewfique Rushdi Bey, the Turkish Foreign Minister, and M. Henri de Jouvenel, the French High Commissioner in Syria, have been very amicably conducted and have resulted in the conclusion of a new Turco-French Treaty of "neighbourly amity." The short duration of the negotiations is almost unexpected. The satisfaction given vent to by the signatories of the Treaty, is very perplexing to the British; and M Jouvenel's remark that the Turco-French accord will lead to a speedy settlement of the much-versed Mosul Question, makes their confusion more confounded. Though the Treaty has not yet been published here, yet a glimpse about its real nature may be had from what the "Kara Keuz", the humourist local bi-weekly, has written about it. The journal has published a caricature in which John Bull is looking with dismay at three friends representing the French, the Turkish and the Russian peoples. "Let the Tommies", says the "Kara Keuz" about this caricature, "conclude Locarno Pacts and secure Geneva Awards; but we on our part also are not sitting idle."

According to the published summary of the new Treaty, this document forms an appendix to the Angora Convention concluded between France and Turkey in 1921 and serves as an exposition to its ambiguous points. The most important article of the new Treaty is the first which ensures the neutrality of the signatories in case of a military or political action being taken against the common frontiers of Turkey and the territories under the French Mandate. The rest of the articles and protocols attached thereto, refer to the neighbourly relations of the signatories, the amicable mode of settling disputes that may arise in future, the prohibition of brigandage, surrender of criminals, putting a stop to the activities of the smugglers, delimitation of the boundary line, which is said to have been so modified as to satisfy the Turkish claims to certain tracts of the Syrian Frontier, use of the Baghdad Railway Line and the confering of internal autonomy upon the Turkish population of Alexandretta.

NEW TURKISH CIVIL LAW.

The Assembly unanimously accepted the new Turkish Civil Law, which is nothing but the Swiss Civil Code rendered into Turkish. This Law introduces a new era in Turkey and opens a new chapter in the life of the secular Republic. The old Code of Civil Laws was said to be the Law of the Sheriat. But in fact it was not, though in name, Turkey had a theocratic state. For a law, it is necessary that it should administer to the needs of the times. Its details should always be so revised and adjusted to its principles that they may not become mere dead outgrowths. In Turkey, this was never done. The theologians either had not the necessary ability or did not possess the required courage Thus, the Law of the Sheriat, as was in force in Turkey, had outgrown its times; though in fact the Islamic theocracy and its Laws endure for ever for Muslims.

The new law is expected to facilitate the administration of justice and if it fulfils the expectations laid in it by its sponsors, it may prove to be a blessing to the masses who stand in need of cheap and speedy justice. The chief and radical change effected by this law, is that the female heirs of a deceased person get a share equal to that of male heirs of the same category, out of his property.

As the law has been taken 'in toto" from the Swiss Codes and has not been modified to suit Turkish conditions, it is for the future to show how it works in actual life here.

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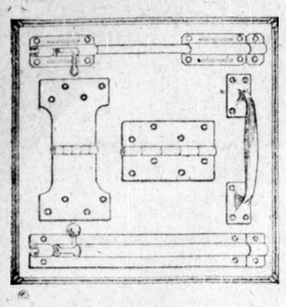

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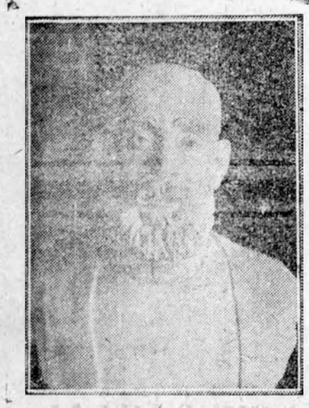

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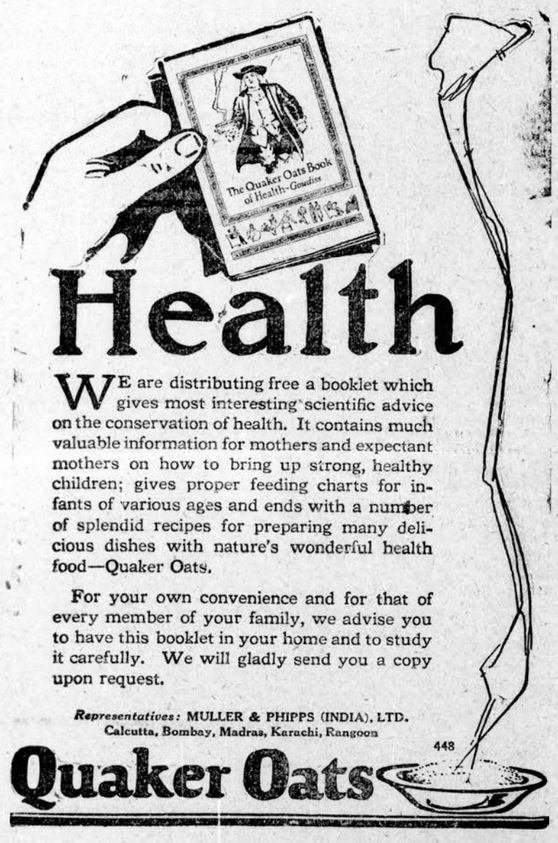

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PUNJAB LETTER.

SWARAJISTS' WALK-OUT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

AMRITSAR, March 17.

Politics in the Punjab have run so much on communal lines that it has been the subject of some doubt and uncertainty in the past whether the Punjab really boasted of any Swarajists, at any rate of the orthodox type. With the hour came the test. Eight members of the Punjab Council promptly walked out and two more happened to be absent from the Council Chamber that day. But they reserved to themselves the right to return to the Council Chamber not only when a mandate to that effect arrived from the Swarajist headquarters, but also when the Hindu interests were threatened. Even if the latter contingency was not beyond the region of possibility, what could less than a dozen Swarajist stalwarts expect to achieve in a house rent by communalism and voting on communal lines? Surely the latter attached a trifle too great importance to themselves when they imagined for one moment that their presence would make the slightest difference to the course adopted or pursued by the predominating community.

BABES IN THE WOOD.

However matters did not rest at that. Even with the modified decision arrived at, reserving to themselves liberty of action in certain contingency, the Swarajist members showed doubt and perplexity. Like babes in the wood who had lost their way, and chalked out a course, they kept turning their faces backward, uncertain as to whether they had chosen the right path of getting out of the woods, or must go back to the starting point and pick out another. It was actually mooted for their serious consideration that they had better return to the Chamber they had only too recently left behind. To prevent the adoption of such unseemly action, Pundit Motilal Nehru sent a prompt message warning them as Swarajists against the consequences of their cutting themselves off their moorings of party discipline. The message has been obeyed, but it is said that in the case of certain members the strain on them is very severe and the tie might snap at any moment, that binds them to the Swarajist Party and not the Legislative Council. It would have been better far for the honour of the country and the dignity and self-respect of the community whose interests they seek to safeguard, had such wavering members adopted the manlier course of abandoning the Party whose allegiance they find it hard to bear, *before* and not *after* the walk-out.

THE AKALI SITUATION.

The Akali situation is causing profound anxiety in all circles which are bound by ties of sympathy and fellow-feeling towards the Akali heroes whose sacrifices not long ago made the country ring with their praise. The Akali seems now to have fallen on evil days. Sardar Bahadur Mahtab Singh, former President of the S. G. P. C., made enormous sacrifices by going to jail, from which he lately came out after making a statement to court that the "Gurdwara Act" satisfied the Sikh demands and he was prepared to work the Act. He was released and was reinstated to office, but a fierce controversy broke over his having made an understanding with Government to secure his release. The S. G. P. C. divided itself into two camps and a babel of tongues has taken the place of a complete union of hearts.

THE TWO CAMPS.

Now Sardar Mahtab Singh has resigned his office of President, but the opposite party appears to contend that the reins are still held by him and as tightly as ever. An Election Committee was appointed to arrange a fresh election so that the feeling of the rank and file of the Panth might have full and free play. The Committee so appointed fixed a date, but the party in power claimed that the notice was too short. The Shromani Committee is at present in the hands of Sardar Mahtab Singh's party, while the Shromani Akali Dal is in the other camp which claims Sardar Mangal Singh as its head. The tugging and straining goes on from day to day, and it is time the national leaders intervened and put a stop to this internecine warfare.

CHARGE AGAINST STAMP VENDOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

POONA, March 17.

Before Mr. H. C. Fleming, Cantonment Magistrate, Poona, Yacoob Khan Ahmed Khan, a stamp-vendor in the General Post Office, Poona, was charged under Section 409, I. P. C., with misappropriating stamps to the value of Rs. 163-5-5.

Mr. C. P. Fido, Postmaster, Poona, said that the accused was employed as a stamp-vendor on Rs. 20 per mensem and was entrusted with stamps of the value of Rs. 250. These he kept in a steel box together with the money received by way of sales of the stamps. When not in use the box was kept in the Post Office Treatury and the accused was not allowed to take Government money home. The accused kept the key of the box. On the 14th January last the accused stayed away from work. Witness then wrote to him asking him to come and hand over the cash in his box. This was by registered letter. The accused did not appear on the 15th February and hand over the cash as he was asked to do. Later the witness was informed by his Inspector that he had seen the accused at the Sassoon Hospital where he was a patient. On the Inspector going again to the Hospital at the request of the witness he was told that the accused had left the hospital without permission. He did not put in an appearance at the Post Office so his cash box was forced open and a discrepancy of Rs. 163-5-5 was discovered. The police were informed and took up the matter.

The case is proceeding.

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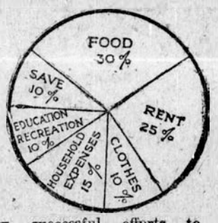

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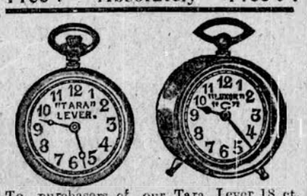

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